FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXI.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, MAY 29, 1849. [NO. 1669.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid.☜

Fayetteville Hotel,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS BUILDING, the largest and handsomest Hotel in North Carolina, has been leased by the subscriber for a term of years, and is now open for the reception of travellers, visitors, and boarders.

All the furniture and fixtures about the building are entirely new, having been purchased within the last month. The accommodations in all respects will be as good as can be found in the State. The single rooms are provided with every necessary convenience, and the double rooms, for ladies and families, are large and fitted up with care.

All the substantials and delicacies afforded by the market and the seasons, will be supplied at the table.

The servants have been selected from among the best to be obtained; and experienced Ostlers have charge of the stables.

The Bar is kept by a gentleman of experience and courtesy, who will furnish all refreshments of the best quality required by travellers or others.

The lessee, with some years' experience in this vocation, will make every exertion to give satisfaction to the patrons of the House.

ANN BROWN.
May 5, 1849. 68-Y

Mr. and Mrs. Hardin's School will close for the present Term at the usual time, 15th June.

To meet the wishes of those who may place their daughters or wards, as boarders, under our care, and who may desire to continue them at school for a greater part of the year than the present annual term of 8 months, it has been determined to make arrangements for an additional Term at our country residence—Rose Hill—about five miles from Fayetteville. This Term will begin on the 15th day of August in each year, and continue until the usual time of removal to town, at which time the Boarding and Day School will be united, as heretofore.

Rose Hill (formerly the Summer seat of the late Hon. L. D. Henry,) has long been remarkable as a pleasant and healthy retreat.

If application be made before the end of July, six young ladies would be received on the 15th of August next. It is not intended to take more than 10 Boarding Scholars at any time, and for these ample accommodations will be provided in town and country.

Board and Tuition (payable one-half in advance,) will be $120 for the Term of 8 months, or $175 for the whole Term from the 15th August to the 15th of June. The Tuition fees for Day Scholars, as heretofore, viz: $12 50, $16 50, and $20 per Session of 4 months—without extra charge for French or Latin—payable *one-half* in advance. No deduction made for absence, except in cases of protracted sickness; and pupils entered during a half session or quarter will be charged for the quarter.

W. H. HARDIN.
Fayetteville, May 21, 1849. 68-3w

MINERAL WATER.

IN the highest state of perfection, with *Ginger, Lemon, Strawberry,* and *Sarsaparilla* SYRUPS. All the above Syrups for sale by the bottle or dozen.

—ALSO—

SODA POWDERS, for the momentary production of *Soda Water.*
Seidlitz Powders.
Henry's Magnesia.
Husband's Magnesia.
Lime Juice.

With a full supply of fresh and genuine Family Medicines. For sale by

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE.
May 20, 1849. 68tf

FOR SALE.

20,000 LBS. DRY HIDES.
30 Hhds. New Crop Molasses. 10 ½ Tierces Rice.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.
March 21, 1849. 66-3

EQUITY SALE.

WILL be sold at the Market House in the Town of Fayetteville, on Monday July 2d, 1849, the Lot and Fire Proof Brick Tenement on the North side of Hay Street, at present occupied by Wm. G. Matthews.

Terms 6 mos. credit, with bond and approved security.

A. A. T. SMITH, C. M. E.
May 21, 1849. 68-4s

To Shippers of Goods and Produce upon the Cape Fear River.

THE Henrietta Steamboat Company, by Circular dated 13th Dec'r 1847, made known the Rates of Freights and the charges for Forwarding, as established by the former owners with the other Company on the Cape Fear,—also asserting that they would *Freight* or *Forward* as low as any other Company or Firm. Having information that other Companies have made private offers to particular houses (or firms) that have usually shipped by our Line, which is a reduction upon our former rates of Freight, we hereby inform our patrons and friends, and also all others disposed to favor us with their business, that the Company will make a deduction of 10 *per cent.* upon all freights from Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to Wilmington.

The receiving and forwarding in Wilmington to be *free of all Commissions.*

Shippers by our Line since the 1st Jan'y 1849, whose bills have been settled, will be entitled to the 10 per cent.; and those unsettled will have that amount credited to their accounts upon the Company's books.

To all shippers upon the Cape Fear, the Henrietta Steamboat Company take pleasure in saying, they have *good Boats in good order,* and possess such facilities as will insure to those who patronise the Line a speedy transportation of all Goods and Produce committed to their care.

Goods intended for the Henrietta Co. should be plainly marked, and the Bills of Lading filled up —"To be delivered at the *Company's Wharf,* Wilmington, N. C."

GURDON DEMING, Pres't
Henrietta S. B. Co.
Fayetteville, May 20, 1849. 68tf

Mackerel Fish, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, in barrels and half barrels, just received and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.
May 18, 1849. 68tf

To Pensioners.—The undersigned will attend to receiving and forwarding Pension Claims, as heretofore.

BEVERLY ROSE.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

Grand Lotteries,
FOR JUNE, 1849.
J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.

$40,000.

$13,000!! $10,000!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy,
Class 73, for 1849, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, June 9, 1849.

78 Number Lottery—14 Drawn Ballots.
SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Splendid Prize of $50,000, 1 Prize of 13,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,500, 1 of 2,500, 1 of 2,285, 30 Prizes of 1,500, 30 of 750, 30 of 400, &c. &c.

Whole Tickets $12—Halves $6—Quarters $3—Eighths $1 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Wholes,			$150 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Halves,	75 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarters,	37 50
Ditto	ditto	26 Eighths,	18 75

30,000 DOLLARS!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy,
Class 76, for 1849, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, June 16, 1849.

60 Number Lottery—10 Drawn Ballots.
GRAND SCHEME.

1 Prize of $30,000, 1 of $10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,500, 1 of 2,160, 2 Prizes of 1,500, 10 of 1,000, 20 of 500, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 20 Wholes,			$100 00
Do.	do.	20 Halves,	50 00
Do.	do.	20 Quarters,	25 00

65,000 DOLLARS!

$30,000! $20,000!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy,
Class F, for 1849, to be drawn in Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, June 23, 1849.

75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.
PRIZES.

1 Grand Prize of $65,000, 1 Splendid Prize of 30,000, 1 of 20,000, 1 of 10,000, 2 Prizes of 4,493, 14 Prizes of 2,000, 200 of 600, &c. &c.

Tickets $15—Halves $7 50—Quarters $3 75—Eighths $1 87½.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Wholes			$200 00
Ditto	do	25 Halves	100 00
Ditto	do	25 Quarters	50 00
Ditto	do	25 Eighths,	25 00

CAPITAL $35,000!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy,
Class 81, for 1849, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, June 30, 1849.

78 Number Lottery—15 Drawn Ballots.
SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of $35,000, 1 of $11,000, 1 of 6,000, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2 000, 1 of 2,000, 1 of 2,000, 1 of 2,000, 1 of 1,800, 1 of 1,655, 10 of 1,000, 10 of 700, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificate of Packages of 26 Wholes,			$120 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Halves,	60 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarters,	30 00

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares, and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
68-td-pd] Alexandria, Virginia.

Summer Millinery.

Mrs. HART is now receiving and opening her assortment of

SUMMER MILLINERY,

Comprising Ribbons and Flowers of every quality; fashionable STRAW BONNETS, of various kinds. Also, Dress Caps, Lace Veils and Capes, Silk and colored Kid Gloves, with many other fancy articles.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and altered to present style. Orders from the country punctually attended to.

Store on Person street, two doors below Messrs. Pemberton.

April 2, 1849. 62tf

Supreme Court Reports.
REDUCTION OF PRICE.

THE Subscriber having purchased from the Estate of W. R. Gales, Esq. deceased, the entire Edition of Vols. 6, 7, and 8 Law, and Vols. 4 and 5, Equity, of Iredell's Reports of Cases decided in the Supreme Court of North Carolina, (from December Term 1845, to August Term 1848, inclusive, and including also the Equity Cases of the present Term of the Court,) has reduced the price from *Six Dollars* to *Five Dollars* per volume; and is prepared to furnish them to Gentlemen of the Bar and to Booksellers, except Vol. 5 of Equity, to be published in a few weeks, of which notice will be given. Orders for the whole, or for any one or more Volumes, promptly attended to. Bound volumes furnished to the Profession in exchange for their Nos. And the Bar supplied on reasonable terms with the previous Volumes of North Carolina Reports, and Law Books generally.

E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, March 19, 1849.

North Carolina,
ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1849.

Martha Jones *vs.* Heirs at Law of Matthew Jones. Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Silas Jones, one of the Defendants in this case is a non-resident, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is ordered that publication for six successive weeks be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a paper printed in the town of Fayetteville, for the said Silas Jones to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held in the town of Lumberton in said county, on the 4th Monday of May 1849, to shew cause, if any he has, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted, or the Petition will be taken pro confesso as to him, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Shad'h Howell, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday of February, A. D. 1849.

SHAD'H HOWELL, C. C. C.
[Pr. adv. $2 50.] 64-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
DUPLIN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, April Term, A. D. 1849.

Furman & Davis, *vs.* Killby Bass.

Original Attachment levied on the Defendant's Real Estate and sundry articles of Personal Property.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant has absconded, so that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him: It is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper printed in the town of Fayetteville, notifying the said Killby to make his appearance at the next term of this Court, and defend the said suit, or judgment final will be rendered against him.

Witness, James H. Jerman, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the third Monday in April, A. D. 1849.

J. H. JERMAN, Clerk,
By B. F. GRADY, D. Clk.
[Pr. adv. $2 75.] 65-6w

CAPE FEAR NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE Stockholders in this Company will hold their Annual Meeting on Friday 1st June next, in the town of Fayetteville.

E. L. WINSLOW, Pres't.
May 8. 67

Cape Fear Bank Stock Wanted.

FOR particulars apply to

J. G. LASH, Salem, N. C.
May 10, 1849. 67-tf

ICE FOR SALE.
Keep Cool if you can.

THE LARGE ICE HOUSE in Campbellton is now filled with as good ICE as has ever been offered in this market, imported direct from Boston with but little delay on the voyage. The Subscriber will open the house on Monday the 14th inst., and superintend the delivery of Ice in any quantity to suit purchasers. Persons wishing it to be left at their place of business or residence can be accommodated by giving notice. It can be had at all times of the day by applying at the Store at Liberty Point, (door fronting on Person street,) where a supply will be kept on hand As the Ice was purchased for cash, and will be sold at the lowest price it can be afforded at, prompt payment will be expected. The bills of regular customers will be made out weekly, and on each Monday please call and settle.

Terms—under 5 lbs. 3 cts. pr. lb; larger quantities 2 cts. pr. lb.

CHAS. GODDARD, Sup'r'dt.
Fayetteville, May 10, 1849. 67-tf

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust to me executed by Patrick A. Munroe, for purposes therein specified, I will proceed to sell at Public Sale, at the residence of the said Patrick A. Munroe, in Cumberland county, on Thursday the 14th of June, 1849,—

909½ Acres of Land, lying on Deep Creek.

325 Acres of Land, lying on Stuart's Creek.

—ALSO—

One Negro Man, one new Buggy and Harness, and all his Household and Kitchen Furniture and Farming Utensils, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, &c. &c.

☞ Terms made known on day of sale.

ALEX'R MURCHISON, Trustee.
May 12, 1849. 67-ts

W. J. BINGHAM'S
SELECT SCHOOL.

A LARGE Class will be discharged at the end of May, whose places may be filled by others, July 11th, when the Fall Session will begin. Boys from ten to fourteen years of age, and prepared to begin Latin Grammar, are much preferred; and it is earnestly requested that application be made for none but *good* boys.

P. O. Clover Garden, Orange co., N. C. } 66-6w
May 1, 1849. }

Female Classical Institute,
HILLSBOROUGH STREET.

THE next Session of this Institution will commence on Monday the 25th June. It is desirable that students be present on that day.

For further information, address

BENNET T. BLAKE, Principal.
Raleigh, N. C., May 1849. 66-1m

NEW
Spring and Summer Goods.

THE Subscribers have received their Spring and Summer **STOCK OF GOODS,** consisting of

DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Groceries, &c. &c.,

Which they offer on the most favorable terms at their usual low prices.

HALL, SACKETT & CO.
Lower Fayetteville, April 20, 1849. 64-3m

NEW BOOKS.

NINEVAH AND ITS REMAINS, by Layard, 2 vols; Bowdler's Family Shakspeare; Union of Church and State, by Noel; Macaulay's England, Boston Edition, 2 vols; Arvine's Cyclopedia of Moral and Religious Anecdotes; Vanity Fair; Monte Christo; Man made of Money; Happy Home; Teaching, a Science; Greek without a Master, by N. C. Brooks; Kuhner's Greek Grammar; Brooks's Ovid; Willard's United States, new Edition; Webster's Dictionary, unabridged; Williams on Executors, new Edition; Macaulay's Miscellanies; Mason's Farrier, new Edition; Meigs' Obstetrics; Letter Writers; Towns' Spelling Books, &c. &c.

Just received at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.
May 7, 1849.

TO TRAVELLERS
GOING NORTH.

TRAVELLERS going North, will find their most comfortable, expeditious, *and only certain* Route, to be by the

Rail Road Line,
Via Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Washington City.

Passengers by this Route (the Great Southern Mail Route,) pass up the Potomac River by daylight in the splendid new Steamboat Baltimore, in full view of Mount Vernon, Fort Washington, Alexandria, and all the varied and beautiful scenery of this noble River,—arriving in Baltimore to tea, Philadelphia in course of the night, and New York early next day.

FARE.

From Weldon or Gaston to Baltimore,	$10 50
" Petersburg " "	7 50

For through tickets apply to R. A. Ellis, Weldon, N. C.; C. C. Pugh, Gaston, N. C.; or at the Office of the Richmond & Petersburg Rail Road Company, Petersburg, Va.

Office R. & P. R. R Co., Richmond, Va. 67-y

Manufacturer's Articles.

ROLLER Cloth, Russia Isinglass, French Glue, Emery, Shuttles, Pickers, Picker String Leather, for sale by

HALL & HALL.
Feb. 20, 1849. 55-tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
DUPLIN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1849.

Jesse Summerlin, Adm'r of Smithy Goodson, *vs.* Elisha Pipkin, Adam Williams and wife Ava, and Sally Holmes.

Petition for sale of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Sally Holmes, one of the Defendants in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper printed in the town of Fayetteville, notifying the said Sally to appear at the next term of the Court, to be held for said county of Duplin, at the Court House in Kenansville, on the third Monday in July 1849, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to her, and heard accordingly.

Witness, James H. Jerman, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday in April, and 73d year of American Independence, A. D. 1849.

J. H JERMAN, Clk.
By B. F. GRADY, D. Clk.
[Pr. adv. $2 75.] 65-6w

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are indebted to the undersigned, by notes and accounts, in favor of Gardner & McKethan, are respectfully and earnestly requested to settle the same as early as possible, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

A. A. McKETHAN.
Jan. 20, 1849. 51-tf

ROUGH RICE.

J. & T. WADDILL.
April 28, 1849.

LIME.

THOMASTOWN LIME, unslacked, in good order. Just received.

J. & T. WADDILL.
April 23, 1849. 64tf

SALE OF A NEGRO.

WILL be sold for Cash, at the Court House, in Lumberton, to the highest bidder, at 2 o'clock on the 4th Monday in August next, it being County Court, a negro boy, named ALEXANDER, aged 18. Sale will be absolute.

H. CURRIE.
May 15. 67-3w

No. 1 Saddle Horse for sale.

J. & T. WADDILL.
April 23, 1849. 64tf
Also, a new supply of Ploughs and Points.

Cashwell & Blossom,
GENERAL COMMISSION
AND
Forwarding Merchants,
Nos. 1 and 2, Dickinson's Stores,
NORTH WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Liberal Cash advances made on consignments of Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores.
April 3, 1849. 64tf

New Crop Molasses.—A few hhds. in prime order and of the best quality, for sale. Apply to

B ROSE & SON.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

Winter Sperm Oil and Tanners' Oil, of superior quality, just received and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

Protection Insurance Company.
(FIRE AND MARINE.)
Hartford, State of Connecticut.

D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y
Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1848. 99tf

DR. MARTIN'S
Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry.

THIS COMPOUND is one of the best remedies ever offered to the public in Coughs, whether arising from Colds, or the Whooping Cough, or that dreadful malady, Consumption.—Few remedies, in the short time it has been before the public, have effected so many cures. The proprietors are every day receiving orders for it at a distance and in this city, in which they have been highly gratified to learn its good effects. The Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Maryland, (the Rt. Rev. W. R. Whittingham,) has authorised us to say he has used it in his own person with decided benefit; and our Medical friends do not scruple to recommend it as one of the best remedies in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, &c., which they have ever met with. The following is from a highly respectable Physician on Kent Island, whom we made acquainted with the preparation:

KENT ISLAND, (Md.) June 22, 1847.

Dr. Martin—Dear Sir: Since my return home, I prescribed your SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY in several cases; one in particular, a case of Asthma of long standing, (about 21 years,) a neighbor and patient of mine. Her disease has never been benefitted by any Medicine which she has taken, and for the last year or two she has been confined entirely to the house. I do not know that she has had a good night's rest for a long time, but since she commenced taking your Medicine, (and she has only taken one bottle,) she is enabled to go to bed and sleep well all night. I think the Medicine will make a perfect cure of her, and she is determined to give it a fair trial. Her husband, Mr. Frederick Earickson, is a merchant here, and says if you will send him some of it, he will act as your agent. Yours,

SAMUEL HARPER, M. D.

Price 75 cents per bottle. Around each bottle there is a short treatise on Diseases of the Chest.

Martin & Whiteley's National Tonic, a certain cure for Fever and Ague.

IN our Summer and Fall months many sections of our country are prostrated by this disease. It has been our particular study to find out some remedy to stop this truly dreadful scourge, and think by this scientific compound we have effected this great desideratum. Read the following certificate:

FOWHATTEN FACTORY, near Baltimore, April 6, 1848.

Messrs. Martin & Whiteley—Gentlemen: It is with sincere pleasure I am able to give my evidence in favor of your valuable "National Tonic." Having been troubled for nearly four years with the Ague and Fever, I tried almost everything I heard of, but nothing seemed to give me any permanent relief, until a few months ago, I purchased from one of your agent (Messrs. Jos. Shone & Co.,) a bottle of your Tonic, and after giving it a fair trial, I am to my great satisfaction certainly cured, and have no hesitation in recommending it to all persons afflicted with Ague and Fever, as the best remedy known.

JOSEPH GLATFELTER.

Martin's Universal Purgative Pills.

IN offering these Pills to the public, we know there cannot be a better, or a more safe, easy or agreeable Purgative. They speedily remove all irritating matters retained in the bowels, or when the habitual alvine discharges are too tardy or insufficient for health, by their specific virtues they restore the secretions to a healthy action, and the blood to its natural purity. Read the following certificate:

UPPER HUNTING CREEK, }
Caroline Co., Md., Oct. 17, 1846. }

Dr. Geo. T. Martin—Sir: Having been made acquainted with the composition of your valuable Pill, by yourself, some two or three years ago, I have used them freely in my private practice with entire success, and shall continue to do so as long as I may practice medicine; and I now take great pleasure in recommending such a Pill as yours to the public as a safe and efficient purgative in all cases where a purgative is necessary.

Yours with respect,

[Signed] JOHN F. BONN, M. D.

Prepared and sold by MARTIN & WHITELEY, at their Wholesale Drug Store, No. 48 S. Calvert street, Baltimore.

☞ Also for sale by SHAW & GARDNER, Fayetteville; WILLIAM SHAW, Wilmington; and J. M. WHITE, Elizabethtown, Bladen Co.
October 26, 1848. 39-eowY

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.

A NEW Edition of this valuable Work, revised and corrected to January 1846. Just published. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

COTTON YARNS.

THE YARNS of the Union Mill, Fayetteville, are offered, wholesale and retail, at the lowest market prices, at the Store of Mallett & Huske, Person Street, opposite the Cape Fear Bank, and at the Book Store of E. J. Hale.
October 9.

NEW BOOKS.

DUTIES of Attorneys, by Samuel Warren; Hannah More's complete Works; Roland Cashel, by Lever; Vanity Fair; The Prince, by Cockton; Liddell's & Scott's Greek and English Lexicon; Encyclopædia of Religious Knowledge; Manning's Sermons; Mills' System of Logic; Meriga's Treatise on Obstetrics; Mitchell on Fevers; Letter and Note Envelopes, &c., &c., just received.

E. J. HALE.
March 23.

Just Received and for Sale,

10 BARRELS and half barrels BUTTER CRACKERS.

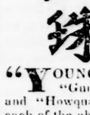
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

☞ We find it necessary to make an earnest request to those who owe us, to call and settle their accounts.

Mr. John Shaw may be found at our office, ready to furnish accounts.

B. & B. W. ROBINSON.
Feb'y 26, 1849. 56tf

TIN WARE,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
FOR CASH.



F. T. WARD will carry on the Tinning Business, as heretofore, at the Old Stand, where he will promptly and faithfully execute all work in his line.

Jobbing of all kinds done with despatch.

F. T. WARD, Ag't.
March 17, 1849. 61tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned purposes to be at Fayetteville during the June Term of Cumberland County Court, for the purpose of proving the Will of the late John S. Pearson, and will be pleased to have all claims against the Estate rendered at that time. Those persons indebted to the Estate are requested to be prepared for an early settlement of their notes or accounts, as indulgence cannot be granted.

R. M. PEARSON, Executor.
April 23, 1849. 64tf

New Spring and Summer
MILLINERY.

MISS F. MITCHELL

HAS just received and opened her SPRING and SUMMER **MILLINERY,** to which she invites the attention of the public.
April 7, 1849. 62tf

Summer Clothing.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO. have just received their NEW stock of

Spring & Summer Clothing,

CONSISTING OF

Sack, Dress and Frock Coats; Pants and Vests;

To which they invite public attention.

—ALSO—

20 packages Loaf, Crushed, and Refined Sugars.
April 7, 1849. 62tf

SUPERIOR TEAS.

真眼熙
珠生正

"YOUNG HYSON," "Hyson," "Imperial," "Gunpowder," "Souchong," "Oolong," and "Howquas Mixture." Several qualities of each of the above varieties. For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.
April 23, 1849. 64tf

TRIPPE'S ANTIPYRIC,
OR FIRE-PROOF COMPOSITION.

THE Subscribers have been appointed sole Agents at Fayetteville for the sale of this valuable article.

Roofs of houses covered with it will be entirely protected from the ordinary causes of fire taking place externally, such as sparks or cinders falling on the roofs, usually causing most fires in village or country houses.

The cost of the article, in proportion to the number of square feet it covers, is less than one-half that of white lead, while its utility in every way is much greater. After applied, it becomes as hard as slate, which it much resembles. Independently of its fire-proof *properties,* it is superior to ordinary paint in protecting all kinds of timber from decay, as it will withstand the climate for years, not falling off, as is the case with common paint.

For a full description of the ANTIPYRIC, apply to

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO
Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1848. 40tf

For the Country Merchants.

WE take pleasure in announcing to our friends in the interior, who ship their Goods through this channel, that we have constructed a large and spacious Warehouse at the Wharves in Lower Fayetteville, where we will receive in Store, and forward *correctly* and with despatch, all Goods entrusted to our care. This arrangement will save to the owners one-half the Drayage paid on goods up town, which is an equivalent of 10 per cent. discount on the bills of freight up the River.

J. & T. WADDILL.
Fayetteville, Dec. 20, 1847 94tf

☞ Let your packages be marked "Care J. & T. Waddill, Fayetteville."

BOOK BINDERY.

W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.
August 1. 27-tf

100,000 ACRES
VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Jas. C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 76t

THE GIRL AND THE ANGELS.

Sleep, saintly poor one! sleep, sleep on;
And, waking, find thy labors done.—C. LAMB.

Once upon a time there lived in a far off country place, the name of which has long since passed into oblivion, a young girl, whom we shall call Alice, with an aged mother dependant upon her exertions for their sole support. And although at all periods they fared hardily enough, and sometimes even wanted for bread, Alice never suffered herself to be cast down, placing her whole trust in him who "tempers the wind to the shorn lamb." And when better days came again, who so glad and thankful as that young girl?

It may be all very pretty and picturesque for poets and artists to picture to themselves calm, peaceful scenes of rural loveliness, in the foreground of which they generally place some happy village maid, sitting in the cottage porch at the sunset hour, and singing merrily at her wheel; even as bright-eyed and glad-hearted damsels of our own times take up their sewing only as a pleasant excuse to be silent and alone, that they may indulge in sweet and gentle musings. But let us not forget that that which is pastime to the few may be to the many a weary and never ending toil, engrossing the day that seems so long, and yet is not half long enough for all they have to do—breaking into the quiet hours set apart by nature for rest, and mingling even with their troubled dreams. Thus it was oftentimes with our poor heroine! And yet she sang, too, but generally hymns, for such sprang most readily to her lips, and seemed most in harmony with her lonely and toilsome life; while her aged mother would lie for hours listening to what seemed to her as a gush of sweet prayerful music, and not questioning but the songs of the good upon earth might be heard and echoed by the angels in heaven!

For years Alice had contrived to lay by enough to pay the rent of their little cottage, against the period when it should become due; but now, either from the widow's illness, or the hardness of the times, which ever presses in seasons of national or commercial difficulty, most heavily upon those least able to struggle against its additional weight, the day came round and found her unprepared. It so happened that the old landlord was dead, and his successor was one of those stern men who, without being actually hard-hearted, have a peculiar creed of their own with regard to the poor, which they are never weary of repeating, holding poverty to be but another name for idleness, or even crime!—a baneful error, which has done much to plunge its unhappy victims into their present fallen condition; and yet even he was touched by her tears, and meek, deprecating words, and consented to give her one week's grace, in the which she reckoned to have finished and got paid for the work she then had in the house. And although the girl knew that, in order to effect this, she must work day and night, she dared not ask for longer delay, and was even grateful to him for granting her request.

"It will be a lesson to her not to be behind-hand in future," thought her stern landlord, when he found himself alone—"no doubt the girl has been idling of late, or spending her money on that pale-colored hood she wore, instead of having it ready, as usual." And yet, sleeping or waking, her grateful thanks haunted him strangely, almost winning him to gentler thoughts—we say almost, for deep-rooted prejudices such as his, were hard, very hard to overcome.

Alice returned home with a light heart.

"Well," said the widow, anxiously.

"All right, mother; with God's blessing we will yet keep the dear old cottage in which you tell me you were born."

"And hope to die—"

"Not yet—not yet, dear mother!" exclaimed the girl, passionately. "What would become of your poor Alice, if she were to lose you?"

"And yet I am but a burden on your young life—"

"No, no—a blessing rather."

Alice was right; labor and toil only ask an object—something to love, and care, and work for, to make it endurable, and even sweet! And then, kissing her mother, but saying not a word of all she had to do, the girl took off the well-preserved hood and cloak, which had given rise to such unjust animadversions, and putting them carefully aside, sat down in a hopeful spirit to her wheel. The dark cloud which had hung over her in the morning seemed already breaking, and she could even fancy the blue sky again in the distance.

All that day she only moved from her work to prepare their simple meals, or wait upon the helpless but not selfish invalid, who, but for the eyes of watchful love, ever bent upon her, would have striven painfully to perform many a little duty for herself, rather than tax those willing hands, always so ready to labor in her behalf. And when night came, fearing to cause that dear mother needless anxiety, Alice lay down by her side, watching until she had fallen asleep; and then, rising noiselessly, returned to her endless task. And yet, somehow, the harder she worked the more it seemed to grow beneath her weary fingers; the real truth of the matter was, she had overrated her own powers, and was not aware of the much longer time it would take for the completion of the labor than she had allowed herself. But it was too late to think of all this now; the trial must be made, and Heaven, she doubted not, would give her strength to go through with it. Oh! happy—thrice happy—are they who have deserved to possess this pure and child-like faith, shedding its gentle light on the darkest scenes of life.

Morning broke at length over the distant hills; and Alice, flinging open the casement, felt refreshed by the cool breeze, and gladdened by the humming of the birds, already up and at their orisons; or exchanged a kind good morrow with the peasants going forth to their earlier labor. No wonder, that those rough and untutored men, gazing upwards on her pale, calm face, and listening to her gentle tones, felt a kind of superstitious reverence in their hearts, as though there were a blessing in that kindly greeting that boded of good.

The widow noticed, with the quick-sightedness of affection which even the blind seem gifted with in the presence of those they love, that her child looked, if possible, a thought paler than usual; and for all the bright smile that met her eyes every time Alice—feeling concious of her gaze—looked up from her work, marked how wearily the heavy eyelids drooped over the aching eyes, and yet she never dreamed of the deception which had been practised, in love, to soothe and allay her fond anxiety: and the girl was well content that it should be so.

It so happened that, about noon, as she sat spinning in the cottage porch, the new landlord passed that way on horseback, and was struck with her sad and wearied looks; for of late she had toiled even beyond her strength, and this additional fatigue was almost too much for her. But still that stern man said within himself, It is ever so with the poor, they work hard when obliged to do so, and it is a just punishment for their improvidence and idleness at other times. And yet," he added, a moment after, as he turned his horse's head, half lingeringly, "she is very young too."

Alice looked up at the sound of retreating footsteps, but too late for her to catch the half relenting glance, or it might have encouraged her to ask an extension of the time allotted her—ay, even if it were but one single day! but he had passed on ere the timid girl could banish from her mind the fearful remembrance of his former harshness.

"Is there nothing that I can do to help you, my Alice?" asked her mother, who grieved to see her toil so hard.

"Nothing; unless, indeed, you will tell me some tale of old times, as you used to do years ago, when I was a child."

"Why, you are but a child now," said the widow, with a mournful smile; and then, inwardly comparing her lot with that of other girls of the same age, she relaxed into a train of sad and silent musings; and Alice knew that they were sad, by the quivering lip and contracted brow.

"Come, mother, dear," said she, "I am waiting to hear your story."

And then the widow began to relate some simple reminiscences of bygone times, possessing a strange interest for the lonely girl, who knew so little of life save in these homely and transient revealings; falling asleep in the midst, through weariness, for she ever grew weak and exhausted as night came on; but presently awoke again, half bewildered.

"Where was I, Alice?" asked the invalid, gently.

"Asleep, dear mother! I was in hopes," replied her companion, with a smile.

"Oh! forgive me, I could not help it. But you will not sit up very long."

"No, no; good night."

"Good night, and God bless you my child!" said the widow; and in a few minutes afterwards Alice was again the only wakeful thing in that little cottage, if indeed she could be so called with her half closed eyes and wandering thoughts, although it is true the busy fingers toiled on mechanically at their task. The very clock ticked with a dull, drowsy sound, and the perpetual whizzing of her wheel seemed almost like a lullaby.

Presently the girl began to sing in a low voice, in order to keep herself awake, hymns as usual—low, plaintive and soothing—while the widow heard them in her sleep, and dreamed of heaven. But all would not do, and she arose at length and walked noiselessly up and down the room, trying to shake off the drowsy feeling that oppressed and weighed upon her so heavily. And then, opening the casement, sat by it to catch the cool breath of night upon her fevered brow, and watch the myriad of stars looking down in their calm and silent beauty upon the earth.

How naturally prayer comes at such times as these. Alice clasped her faded hands involuntarily, and, although no words were uttered, *her heart prayed!* We have called her in our love, pure and innocent, but she of her holier wisdom knew that she was but a weak and erring creature after all, and took courage only from remembering that there is one who careth for the very flowers of the field, and how much more for the children of earth. But gradually as she sat there in the pale starlight, the white lids dropped over the heavy eyes—her hands unclasped and sank silently and slowly down—the weary and toil-worn frame had found rest at last!

And then the room seemed filled on a sudden with a strange brightness, and where poor Alice had sat erst while at her wheel, is an angel with white shining hair, and raiment white and radiant as a sunbeam; while another bends gently over the slumberer, and looking first at her, and then at her companion, smiles too, in her sleep; and as if still haunted by her favorite hymn tunes, sings again very faintly and sweetly, until the sound dies lingeringly away at length upon the still night air. Fast and noiselessly ply these holy ones at their love task, while the whizzing of the busy wheel, accompanied by a gentle rushing sound, as of wings, alone disturbed the profound silence of that little chamber. And now morning broke again over the earth, and their mission performed, they have s

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Editor: I have penned these few lines for your paper as a tribute (humble as it may be) to the efforts of Col. John G. Totten, for the spirit which he has revived in Old Sampson. He has accomplished that which was attempted by some of our citizens years ago, among whom was the late and noble-spirited William B. Meares. To him the citizens of our county owe much, and it is gratifying to see that they still venerate his name. He spared no pains nor expense in trying experiments by which he thought his countrymen might be profited; and if those experiments turned out well, he took great pride in allowing his neighbors the benefit of them. Happy would it be for us could we boast of more such men. Col. Totten visited our place as a partner for the *sale* of Bommer manure. How his theory will answer when reduced to practice, I cannot say; but one thing I can say, and that is, that his theory is the *most* plausible that I ever have seen proposed. The county of Sampson will ever feel grateful to him for putting the ball in motion which, if well pushed forward, will make our county as famed for its fertility as it is now for its barrenness. He has aroused an enthusiastic spirit in the breast of every farmer in our county. He has caused a number of our most intelligent citizens to convene for the purpose of forming an Agricultural Society; and all seem disposed to commence the only system that will reclaim our worn-out lands and keep our county from a state of almost starvation. He shewed the people that they had as fine soil for manuring, and as much vegetable matter for making manure, as could be found in any country. He shewed them that nature had performed her part, and it only remained for them to put their shoulders to the wheel, and they would be blessed with the richest of harvests. He delivered an agricultural lecture to the farmers on Tuesday of our Court, and was listened to with the profoundest respect and attention. It did my soul good to see the faces of the sturdy farmers of old Sampson brighten as he held out to them the prospect of improving their lands, reaping fine harvests, and making their homes the abode of *Peace* and *Plenty*. He asked them why they should go to California to find the mines of wealth so much coveted by all, when they had here the opportunity of amassing enough to satiate the avarice of the most avaricious? He explained to them a plausible means of gaining all he had told them of. He alluded most happily to those of our countrymen who had been compelled to desert their native land and seek a home among straugers in the far West. He told them how this might have been avoided; and his arguments were such as would have carried conviction home to the breasts of even the most skeptical. I, as a native of Sampson, and a friend of my county, will long cherish a friendly feeling, nay, even a feeling of gratitude towards him for his exertions to redeem us from our present state. These feelings are not cherished by me alone, but by many, yes, very many of the citizens of our county. He told us how the "rock had been made to bloom" by the process of manuring;—how Massachusetts, a barren, rocky State, had become now one of the most fertile and productive countries on the face of the globe. He said he had met with opposition, more or less, in almost every place he had visited—but for opposition he cared nought, for opposition, in most cases, brought about investigation—and that he felt convinced that if any would investigate his system thoroughly they could not but be persuaded. It is my earnest desire that every farmer would try his system; for I must believe that they can lose nothing by it, but gain they must, and gain they will, if they but pay the proper attention to the subject. As for the plan of emigrating West, I hope it will not occupy a place in the thoughts of any Sampsonian nor of any North Carolinian. Let us now sit down contented on our farms, and apply to our lands those fertilizing materials which may be found in abundance around us. I feel a common interest for my county, and also for my State, for I know that both possess as noble spirits as ever were implanted in the breast of man.—Man naturally feels a glow of pride at any thing like improvement in the land that gave him birth; and now let me exhort every North Carolinian to exercise his energies, to shake off that sluggishness which is attributed to us, and no longer let the finger of scorn be pointed at us, while our neighbors apply to us (though perhaps undeserved) the opprobrious epithet of Old Rip Van Winkle.

AGRICOLA.

CLINTON, May 25, 1849.

How they do things in Boston.—In Boston, on Tuesday, as we learn from the Journal, a young man of pleasing address and genteel appearance, who gave his name as James Watson, was taken by the police to the City Marshal's office for the purpose of being "shown up" as a notorious hotel thief. Marshal Tukey summoned several hotel keepers, and his posse of officers to his office, and in their presence pointed out the young man as a rogue of the first water, and cautioned those assembled to be on the lookout for him.—The rogue was then suffered to go at large, and appeared well satisfied to escape with no more severe ordeal than that to which he was subjected.

A Religious Fish.—A short time ago, mine host Stewart, of the Denton Hotel, purchased a rock fish weighing about sixty pounds. Upon opening it he found in its belly a certificate of membership of the M. E. Church, which read as follows:

MEMBER.

METHODIST E. CHURCH,

FOUNDED A. D. 1784.

QUARTERLY TICKET, 18

MINISTER.

Our light affliction which is but for a moment, worketh for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory.—2 Cor. iv., 17.

O what are all my sufferings here
If Lord thou count me meet,
With that enraptured host t' appear,
And worship at thy feet.

The paper was of course in a crumbled and wet condition, but upon exposing it to the sun, and ironing the kinks out of it, it became quite legible. Wise heads are puzzled to learn how and when it got there. Some think the fish was originally a missionary who was drowned and transformed, or that the rock has been picking some dead man's pocket. Who can solve the Mystery?

Denton (Md.) Journal.

Sudden Death.—We learn that several negroes were yesterday engaged in the amusement of "*butting*" over cotton bales, at the Hydraulic Cotton Press. One of them, a man named William, belonging to Mr. George W. Dundam, of Riceboro, Liberty County, for a very small wager, undertook to "*butt*" over a square bale of cotton. He took a running start of some ten yards, and struck the cotton bale with considerable force with his head. He won the wager, but the effort cost him his life—the sudden jar broke his neck, and he died instantly. The Coroner held an inquest on the body, and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the above facts.—*Savannah Georgian, May* 19.

GEN. TAYLOR AND NO-PARTY.

The Westmoreland Intelligencer, (Pa.) has the following, which, if not absolutely authentic, ought to be. Hear:

Mr. Editor: I have been informed by one who was present, that an interview was granted by General Taylor some time ago, to a gentleman from Westmoreland county, who came for the purpose of getting the old man to keep Simon *Drum* in the office of Postmaster at Newburgh, Pa. After he was introduced the Borer commenced as follows:

Borer—I have come, *General*, to see if I can prevail upon you to suffer Simon Drum, of Greensburgh, Westmoreland county, Pa., to retain his office of Postmaster at that place. He is now 45 years an occupant of that post, having been appointed by Thomas Jefferson in 1802, and having failed in business some 20 years ago, he is now so poor that this office is his only living. He is besside a very worthy and popular man, and the father of Captain Simon Drum, who fell at the storming of Mexico, after having retaken the two pieces of cannon from the enemy, which you lost at Buena Vista.

Gen. Taylor—Oh, yes, I knew Captain Drum very well, fine fellow, a good soldier, and his death was a great loss; but as I do not assume to myself to visit the iniquity of parents upon their children, so neither can I, in the administration of the Government, take the virtues of the child as conclusive of the merit of the parent. "Every tub must stand on its own bottom." But, Mr. ——, how many of a majority have Mr. Drum's friends in Westmoreland county?

Borer—We think, if we had them all out, we have 24 or 2500, we could not beat you, however, more than 2,100.

Gen. Taylor—Well how many Whigs do you give offices to in your county?

Borer—I think for many years that we have not elected one.

Gen. Taylor—I suppose you give them one-half the Inspectors of Elections, so as to make things go fair as your laws contemplate?

Borer—Why no; I am sorry to say, that when we have more than two to one, we elect both the Inspectors from our own party.

Gen. Taylor—How many Whig Postmasters had you in your county when I was elected President?

Borer—None that I know of.

Gen. Taylor—Very well, sir, I find your party in Westmoreland county are like a great many other people in this world, very unwilling to do as they would be done by. What is your Post Office worth annually?

Borer—About $225. I think.

Gen. Taylor—Umph! then I can tell you what I think will be best to do: as your party are too unjust to give their opponents a fair share of the offices, I will endeavor as far as I can to correct it, by appointing Whigs to all the offices in my gift, and whenever you are generous enough to elect a Whig to some office in your gift, I will immediately appoint a Locofoco to one in mine, if he is a good man. As for Mr. Drum, if he is as worthy a man as you represent him to be, no doubt truly, and has lost his son on the field of battle, I am of opinion you have used him very badly by starving him on $225 a year for so long; for my part I am shocked at it, and am anxious that it be remedied. Will you be good enough to tell me whether you elect a Register of Wills and Recorder of Deeds in your county next Fall?

Borer—Yes, sir, we do.

Gen. Taylor—Well, now when you go home, tell your party that if they are so much distressed about Mr. Drum's removal, that I recommend them to elect him Register and Recorder, which will be worth something to him in his old age, or if they will elect some good Whig to that office, I will prevail upon Mr. Lauffer to go out, and I will then have Mr. Drum reinstated in the Post Office, and I trust I shall always be happy to reciprocate such favors.

Borer—I am sorry, sir, for your sake, that you cannot continue Mr. Drum, because if you don't, the leaders of our party will tender him a supper, and treat him in all respects as a martyr, and you may feel the effects of it.

Gen. Taylor—Good, I think the supper will be appropriate, however tardy it is, as they have been starving him a long time; beside, eating suppers is a very sensible way of getting over trouble, and people thrive better upon it than fasting. As for the consequences of their displeasure to myself, I will endeavor to survive it, as I have never yet known a ship of war to founder in a tempest raised in a teapot.

Borer—Yes, but General, did you not say that you would not remove any man from office on account of his political opinions?

Gen. Taylor—Yes, I did, and I have not yet done otherwise; but I have removed a great many for their political deeds, and I am afraid I shall have to remove a great many more before I am done. You never put a man in office, unless one who would make it a machine for party purposes and draw from it the sustenance of faction, and if you can all over the country show me one who has not received his office because of the dirty work he had done, or intended to do for your party, why, sir, I say, he shall not be removed; I trust, however, that your friends at the Drum supper will not say anything unkind of the "Old Federalists" in their revelry, as I understand Mr. D. belongs to that ancient fraternity; and hoping that you may have a good time of it, I bid you good day, sir. [*Exit Borer.*]

POLITICS OF THE DAY.

FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

The staples of political discussion are now mostly local and incidental. The journals opposed to the Administration, making the most of their resources, are copiously full of complaints and expostulations at the changes made in public offices. Upon this theme they are eloquent and pathetic. A New Hampshire paper asks with much pertinence:

"In all their papers, from Texas to Maine, what is the theme of the discourse? Are there any regrets expressed that the new Administration may overturn some of the plans which the so-called Democracy originated? Not a word of it. Do you hear tirades against a discriminative tariff? Not a word of that either. Is any solicitude felt for that peculiar pet of recent Administrations, the Subtreasury? The rocks in the most secluded dell of New Hampshire are not more silent than are the Locofoco papers upon that matter; and tariffs and subtreasuries, peace and war, 'manifest destiny,' high or low postage, river and harbor improvements, Congress mileage, banks and railroads, have no place in the thoughts of the outgoing party, which are all bent upon what it is now apparent has formed its only bond of union—the proceeds of fat offices, and money-making jobs Yes, the 'unterrified democracy,' as they called themselves, who for about twenty years, strode like a very Colossus, over every thing; who treated the Whigs with the utmost arrogance; who said, in 1844, that the character of the general administration was determined for a quarter of a century, and that the Whigs had better disband at once; this party, we repeat—so arrogant, so vindictive, so confident that it was entrenched behind ramparts which could not be demolished for ever so many years—is "*crying over the loss of its bread and butter!*"

The late official paper, not content with filling editorial columns with outcries about proscription, fills other columns with auxiliary contributions on the same subject. What is wanting in variety is supplied by repetition, so that all who come to the feast, if they complain of the caterer, must at least admit that there is enough provided. And no doubt it is all very good of its kind, but, like the patent soda water of the ventriloquist, the kind is not very good.

"I never knew any man," says an old author, "who could not bear another's misfortunes perfectly like a christian;" which reminds us of the old lady who thought every calamity that happened to herself a trial, and every one that happened to her friends a judgment.

Never Despair.—Naomah, the daughter of Enoch, was 580 years old when she married. Let some folks take courage yet.

PARTY PROSCRIPTION.

As the Union at Washington, and the Enquirer in Richmond, seem to have forgotten, in a great degree, the principles upon which the late Administration were in the habit of acting with regard to removals and appointments, it cannot be out of place to refresh their memories upon a subject of so much interest. We therefore republish, from our own files, the following narrative of a transaction which occurred about three years ago:

From the Richmond Whig of 17th Sept. 1846

THE SPOILS SYSTEM ILLUSTRATED.

The last Tuscaloosa Monitor contains a correspondence between Jas. L. Childress, Esq., of that city, and "Sir" Robt. Walker of the Treasury Department, which strikingly illustrates the beauties of the Dugald Dalghetty system of "provend" for service rendered, and not less strikingly the character of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Having reason to believe that he could obtain an office from the administration, Mr. Childress, though a Whig, visited Washington for the purpose of "trying his luck," his application being sustained by the unanimous recommendation of the Alabama delegation in Congress, all of whom, with a single exception, are "democrats" of the straightest sect. Nothing was said of his political opinions, in truth, as Mr. Childress says, he is in no other way a politician than by casting his vote in accordance with his convictions; exhibiting so little interest in such matters otherwise, that even "his immediate representative," (Mr. Payne,) who recommended him in reference exclusively to his business qualifications, did not know to which party he was attached. "Sir Robert," taking it for granted that no Whig would have the impudence to apply to an Administration, administered avowedly on the spoils principle, for an office, and consequently that Mr. Childress was of the "true grit," promptly promised him an appointment—and, under promise, Mr. C. immediately took steps to remove his family to Washington. But before he had been regularly installed, some of the *terriers* of the Department, who had been nosing out Mr. Childress' heresies, appalled the Secretary of the Treasury by informing him that he was about to contaminate his office by placing A WHIG at one of its desks; whereupon the Secretary, forgetting for once *ad valorems, minimums* and *specifics*, hastened to repeal the error, by writing to Mr. Childress the following note:

[NOT OFFICIAL.]

MAY 4, 1846.

Dear Sir:—On Saturday last, I directed your appointment to be made out. Since that period, it has been made known to me, that you are and always have been a Whig. This was very unexpected intelligence to me. You never did represent yourself to me as a Democrat; but I took it for granted that such was the fact. It is impossible for me to make the removal contemplated, for the purpose of appointing a Whig I have felt constrained, therefore, to revoke the order for your appointment.

I regret this occurrence very much. Our short acquaintance had made a strong impression on my mind in your favor, and I still believe that personally you are entitled to my respect and esteem; but under the circumstances, I cannot make the removal and appointment as intended.

I take pleasure in saying that your deportment throughout has been correct and honorable.

Yours,
Very respectfully,
R. J. WALKER.

JAMES L. CHILDRESS, Esq.

This letter bears its own comment upon its face. Upon its reception Mr. Childress addressed a long reply to Mr. Walker, relieving himself from any intentional deception in regard to his political opinions, not having dreamed (innocent soul!) that to be *a Whig* was, in the estimation of the immaculate Secretary, a crime of surpassing enormity, or, to use his own idea, that in a government founded upon the freedom of opinion, any political necessity can possibly exist for the adoption of so harsh a policy towards all who do not happen to concur in sentiment with the Executive for the time being! Certainly, he could not have supposed that A GENTLEMAN would break a promise, deliberately made, and upon the faith of which he had made arrangements to carry his family to Washington, on so slight and frivolous a pretext. 'Sir Robert,' wrapping himself up in his dignity, declined to answer Mr. Childress's letter, and the latter then, on several occasions, sought an interview, but sought it in vain, with the honorable Secretary. This was perhaps to have been expected; as even *he*, it is to be presumed, could not have seen Mr. Childress without blushing at his own conduct.

Proscription.—Among the most noisy of all those concerned in heaping abuse upon Gen. Taylor and his Cabinet for "proscription" are the Pennsylvania Locofocos. The Hallidaysburg Register gives the following list of Whigs left in employ on the works. Fine fellows, these, to raise a cry of *proscription!* Read:

List of Whig Officeholders on the Public Works of Pennsylvania.

On the Eastern Division Canal	00
" Western Division Canal	00
" Portage Road	00
" Columbia Road	00
" Delaware Division	00
" Susquehanna Division	00
" North Branch	00
" West Branch	00
Total	0000

Four more bodies have been taken from the wreck of the steamer *Empire*, (on the Hudson river,) making *eighteen* in all that have been discovered. The Inquest at Fishkill is not yet concluded.

A Child's Answer.—A father once said playfully to his little daughter, a child of five years old, "Mary, you are not good for anything."

"Yes I am, dear father," replied she, looking thoughtfully and tenderly into his face.

"Why, what are you good for, pray tell me, my dear?"

"I am good to love you, father," replied she, at the same time throwing her tiny arms around his neck, and giving him a kiss of unutterable affection.

Blessed child! may your life be an expression of that early-felt instinct of love. The highest good you or any other mortal can confer, is, to live in the full exercise of your affections.—*Boston Rambler.*

The latest definition of marriage is the following:—An insane desire to pay a young woman's board.

Clarified honey, applied on a linen rag, is said to cure the pain of a burn as if by magic,

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DEATH OF MAJ. GEN. WORTH.

With inexpressible pain we are called upon to announce the death of Maj. Gen. Worth. The news, so sudden and appalling, reached town last night by the Portland. It was communicated to us in the following letter from Major Deas:

ASS'T ADJ'T GEN'S OFFICE, 8th DEP'T,
San Antonio de Bexar, Texas, May 7, 1849.

Editors Picayune: I have to announce to you, for public information, the death of Major Gen. Worth, who expired to-day at 1 o'clock P. M., of cholera.

I make the above announcement, in order to set aside all doubts as to this melancholy event.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. DEAS, Ass't Adj't Gen.

It is not for us to write the eulogy of the gallant soldier who now sleeps in death. For thirty-six years he had served his country in the army; and his gallant deeds are a portion of the common glories of the republic. A friend who was with him at his death, himself a soldier, has addressed to us these few lines:

SAN ANTONIO, May 7, 1849.

MY DEAR ——: It is with feelings of the deepest regret I have to announce to you the death of Brevet Major Gen. W. J. Worth. He died to-day about 1 P. M. He was attacked last evening with cholera of a virulent type, defying the very best medical skill.

It is a very sad event, one of overwhelming grief to his dear family, and of sincere regret to a large circle of admiring friends. Worth had his faults—we all have—but none can deny him the honor of being a gallant and whole souled soldier, one who threw his every energy, his whole heart into the performance of his duties. In this hasty announcement nothing like any notice can be taken of his eminent services. He died as he lived, a true soldier, conscious to the last, surrounded by his broken hearted wife and children, and by his military staff and other friends. May his march to the great hunting ground meet with no impediment! Yours, truly,

G** DE L*.

It is only yesterday, as it were, that Gen. Worth left this city. Immediately before he left he complained of illness, and his departure was delayed one day in consequence. Prior to that illness he appeared to us in vigorous health, and seemed the picture of manly, intellectual beauty—a proud and high spirited soldier. Those who have seen him in action assure us that language cannot do justice to his noble bearing in the field, his eagle eye glancing fire and his whole countenance beaming with intelligence and proud defiance. Alas! how speedily are all his noble traits quenched in death. To survive the perils of a hundred battles and to be carried off in the maturity of strength by disease, seems a hard fate for a soldier.—The ways of Providence are indeed inscrutable.—*N. O. Picaune.*

The Cholera—False Alarm.—A good deal of talk, and some alarm, were excited in our city on Saturday, by the rumor that a fatal case of genuine cholera had occurred during the day. The facts are, that a man previously affected with diarrhœa was taken violently sick, and died in a few hours, showing symptoms that might have been taken for those of Cholera, had the disease been prevalent in the city. A post mortem examination was made yesterday, and the stomach of the deceased was found to contain a *quart of undigested greens*, giving a sufficient explanation of the result and of all the symptoms, even had the victim been in strong health when he imprudently put his organs of digestion to such an extraordinary trial.

Richmond Times.

Dr. Kidd, of Limerick, speaking of the cholera, says he has tried every thing, but has fallen back upon camphor. The camphor segars, a late invention in Paris, are said to be useful in preventing the absorption of the choleretic poison into the lungs.

The Catholic Fast, of Friday in each week, has been abolished at Cincinnati, as it had been previously at St. Louis, during the prevalence of cholera—meats, especially if smoked, being considered of less danger than fish and vegetables.

Cholera—An Important Fact.—They have arrested the cholera in Louisville, Ky., by the use of the shovel and chloride of lime.

Great Mortality.—A friend, who arrived last evening from Thibodeaux, informs us that on the plantation of Mr. Bibb, near Thibodeaux, there were fifty-six deaths among the negroes within the four days previous to Saturday last, of a disease resembling cholera. As the great mortality is confined to that plantation, it is fair to presume there must be some purely local cause. The white population are almost entirely exempt from the disease. The health of Thibodeaux is represented as being very good.—*N. O. paper.*

CHOLERA AT THE WEST.

The steamer Winfield Scott arrived at Louisville, from New Orleans on the 16th inst., reporting twenty-nine deaths among four hundred passengers, flatboatmen and emigrants.

The Louisville Courier of the 17th instant says:

We learn from a gentleman, passenger on the steamer Hermann, that the cholera is prevailing to an alarming extent in and around the Kanawa Salines, Virginia. At the Charleston Works there were several deaths among the residents; and at the salines there were ten or twelve daily. Mr. Wilson lost seven of his negroes in one day; and at several of the other pits the fatality was equally alarming. Nearly all of the works have been partially suspended, and three abandoned altogether. The white workman had all quit work.

Letters from Independence, Missouri, to the 12th, state that the cholera is carrying off large numbers of the California emigrants.

The last St. Louis Republican contains the following—

The steamer Highland Mary, which arrived from St. Joseph yesterday, brings distressing accounts of the sufferings and death from Cholera on the steamboats going up with emigrants on board, and at some of the towns on the Missouri river. The steamer Mary was met below Fort Leavenworth, and forty passengers and crew had died from Cholera. The Monroe was lying at Jefferson City deserted by her officers; eleven of her passengers and crew died yesterday, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M., including one of the pilots, an engineer, and the bar-keeper, and twenty others were sick. Every boat going up had more or less sickness on board, and a number of deaths. The Highland Mary lost three men going up, and the steward died coming down. At Independence, St. Joseph and Kansas, sickness prevailed to a great extent among the emigrants and citizens. Twenty five of the troops taken up to Fort Leavenworth by the St. Paul had died, and at Kansas fourteen deaths were reported to have taken place in one night and several on the following day.

This world is a fishing pond, full of slippery eels and suckers.

A wise remark.—Some men are wise, and some are otherwise.

ST. LOUIS, May 21.

The dreadful effects of the disastrous conflagration of Friday night, are now beginning to be fully realized. Hundreds are reduced from opulence to beggary.—Those of our citizens whose dwellings escaped the ravages of the flames, have provided with a liberal hand for their suffering neighbors; but still many are unable to find comfortable shelter for their families. The suffering among the poorer classes is heart-rending. Families are divided and scattered all over the city. It is impossible to tell how many lives were lost—but it is supposed that at least twenty persons perished in the flames.

When the fire was discovered on board the White Cloud, it spread with such rapidity that it was impossible to check it, and the Edward Bates, lying alongside, was soon in flames. The moorings of both boats were immediately cut, and an attempt made to get them out into the river, but the heat was so intense that it was found impossible to manage them, and they swung round among the other boats, setting them on fire. The boats were all so jammed together that they could not be got out in time to save them from the flames. The fire communicated to the piles of merchandise along the levee, and from thence to the stores and warehouses fronting on the levee. Every possible human effort was made to stay the flames. Houses were blown up and torn down, and after hours of unceasing toil the fire was confined to its boundaries.

The whole number of buildings destroyed is *four hundred and eighteen*, and the loss will not fall far short of *six millions of dollars*. The Insurance Companies will, generally speaking, pay all their liabilities.

The bankers and brokers have opened temporary offices and resumed business.

Since the fire the cholera has almost entirely disappeared.

Damages to Gen. Taylor's Plantation by the overflow of the Mississippi.—The overflow of the Mississippi has injured Gen. Taylor's cotton plantation to the extent of thirty thousand dollars.

DISGRACEFUL SCENE IN A CHURCH.

PITTSBURG, May 21.—A difficulty took place in the German Presbyterian Church at the commencement of the service yesterday morning. Much confusion prevailed, when Mr. Demler arose and told the Minister, the Rev. Mr. Roehler, that he must immediately leave the premises.—Mr. Himmer and others interfered for the purpose of restoring quiet, but the altercation grew fiercer and a general fight ensued, in which both men and women belonging to the congregation participated, which resulted in the arrest and binding over of Messrs. Himmer and Demler for their appearance at Court, and to keep the peace in the mean time. It has been deemed prudent by the authorities to lock up the church until the difficulty is finally settled. It appears that there is a division among the members of the church, and that this disgraceful affair originated in the attempt of the minority to keep possession of the keys of the church against the expressed will of the majority.

Rapid Increase of the Population.—Mrs. Moore, a native of Ireland, 29 years of age, made her husband, David Moore, of Philadelphia, on the 17th instant, the astonished father of four children, all in the course of about nine hours. Three of them were born alive, one dead. The three are represented as hearty and likely to live. They weigh about five pounds each, and are all boys.

Mrs Moore had six children at three births in a former marriage—first two, then one, then three. She has been married to Mr. Moore about nine months. He is a young man of 21, a carpenter. The Bulletin says:

The family is very poor, and the mother at her accouchment, was without the necessary comforts of proper nourishment and medicine, and there was no money to buy them. Several kind-hearted ladies in the neighborhood, though poor themselves, have been prompt, generous and unremitting in their attentions to the sufferer. Her young husband seemed perfectly overwhelmed at the weight of his responsibilities so soon after his matrimonial speculation.

Love of Children.—Tell me not of the trim, precisely arranged homes where there are no children; 'where,' as the good German has it, 'the fly traps always hang straight on the wall;'—tell me not of the never disturbed nights and days; of the tranquil, unanxious hearts, where children are not! I care not for these things. God sends children for another purpose than merely to keep up the race—to enlarge our hearts, to make us unselfish, and full of kindly sympathies and affections; to give our souls higher aims, and to call out all our faculties to extended enterprise and exertion; to bring round our fireside bright faces and happy smiles, and loving, tender hearts. My soul blesses the Great Father every day, that he has gladdened the earth with little children.

According to Haller, women bear hunger longer than men; according to Plutarch, they can resist the effects of wine better; according to Unger, they grow older, and are never bald; according to Pliny, they are seldom attacked by lions (on the contrary they will run after lions;) and according to Gunter, they can talk a few!

THE SONGS OF YORE.

Alas! the good old songs of yore
Have gone quite out of date—
Surpassed by "Old Virginia's Shore,"
And the "North Car'lina State."
No more are heard the pleasing notes
Of "Coming through the Rye;"
But turn you where you may, you'll hear
"Susanna, don't you cry."
To sing the song of "Home, Sweet Home,"
A girl could not be led;
But ask her for some "favorite tune,"
She'll strike up "Uncle Ned:"
Then finish off with "Buffalo Gals,"
Or else with "Dearest Mae;"
Forgetting that she ever knew
Some more heart-breathing lay.
Oh, give to me the songs of yore,
That come warm from the heart;
That make each pulse throb with delight,
And bid the passions start.
Sing me the song of "Hours that were,"
I'll crave not what belongs
To the list of "*nigger*"—pshaw!—I mean
Of *fashionable* songs.

Death of Hon. Charles Fisher.—The Jackson Mississippian announces the death of Hon. Charles Fisher, of North Carolina, at Hillsborough, Miss., on the 7th instant, in the 59th year of his age. Mr. Fisher was a prominent politician, of the State Rights school, and in the contest of South Carolina with the Federal Government, ardently espoused the cause of our State. He was long a member of the Legislature of North Carolina, of which he was several times chosen Speaker, and was subsequently elected to Congress.—His death will be deeply regretted by a wide circle of friends, to whom he was endeared by his great personal worth and his amiability of character.

Charleston Mercury.

British Navigation Laws and the United States.—The Baltimore Sun says, the leading provisions of the British Navigation Bill, as it passed the House of Commons, and now comes before the House of Lords, may be embraced in a nut-shell. It limits the *coasting* trade, both at home and in the Colonies, to British vessels, (except in India, where it is left to the discretion of the Governor General,) but opens the *direct* trade, both with Great Britain and her Colonies, to the vessels of all nations which extend a reciprocal freedom to British vessels.—What there is in these provisions, or either of them, to disturb an *American's* equanimity, we cannot imagine. A despatch from Washington states, that should the bill finally become a law in England, Gen. Taylor will lay it before Congress, as a proper subject of legislation; and the idea seems to be confirmed by the following from the National Whig:

If it becomes a law, the subject of reciprocating will, no doubt, form a large part of the deliberations of the next Congress. For ourselves, we deny the right of the treaty-making power, to take cognizance of the question. It is a revenue measure, and belongs to the House of Representatives.

NEW YORK, May 21.

Important from Hayti—Total Rout of the Haytiens—Great Destruction of Life—Burning of the City of Aqua—Protection of Americans, &c.

The schooner Williams arrived at New York yesterday, bringing dates from St. Domingo to the 1st instant.

Three terrible battles had been fought between the Dominians and the Haytien forces, in which the latter were completely routed and dispersed.

At one time the Haytiens were within thirty miles of the city, when a desperate battle ensued and a large number on both sides were killed. Those taken prisoners were also put to death.

The Haytiens during their retreat burnt the city of Aqua, and also destroyed a large amount of property in the town and vicinity.

Captain Warren, of the English ship Finconia, kindly offered the American consul every assistance for the purpose of protecting the American citizens and their property. All business had been suspended in consequence of these difficulties.

The general impression is that this will be the last effort of the Haytiens to conquer the Spanish. The whole country is in a state of great distress and confusion.

Gold Seekers Returning.—The steamer San Francisco and one or two other boats which arrived at St. Louis on the 8th inst. from St. Joseph, brought down several California emigrants on their return home. They having seen but a small part of the "elephant" at St. Joseph, sold out, or rather gave away, their outfit and interest, and are now wending their way back from whence they came, poorer, but doubtless happier men. We are told that there are a great many in the vicinity of St. Joseph and Weston that would be glad to follow their example, but find it impossible to obtain any thing for their outfits.—One of the persons who has reached this city informs us that auctions were being held in St. Joseph daily, and guns, harness, horses, wagons, &c. were knocked down at less than half, and in many instances for less than one-fourth of their original cost. It is also said that much dissatisfaction exists, and that feuds and personal altercations are becoming of frequent occurrence, some of which have extended so far as to disorganize whole companies.—*St. Louis Republican.*

How to live long.—A venerable minister, who preached some sixty-seven years in the same place, being asked what was the secret of long life, replied: "Rise early, live temperately, work hard and keep cheerful." Another person, who lived to the great age of one hundred years, said, in reply to the inquiry, "How he lived so long?" "I have always been kind and obliging; have never quarrelled with any one; have eaten and drank only to satisfy hunger and thirst, and have never been idle."

THE DYING MOTHER AND HER BOY.

A gentleman was not long since called upon to visit a dying female. On entering the humble cottage where she resided, he heard, in an adjoining room, an infant voice. He listened, and found it was the child of the poor dying woman engaged in prayer.

"O Lord, bless my poor mother," said the little boy, "and prepare her to die. O God, I thank thee that I have been sent to a sabbath school, and there have been taught to read my Bible, and there learned that 'when my father and mother forsake me, thou wilt take me up.' This comforts me, now that my poor mother is going to leave; may it comfort her, and may she go to heaven, and may I go there too, and pity my poor dear mother, and help me to say, Thy will be done."

He ceased, and the visitor, opening the door, approached the bedside of the poor woman.

'Your child has been praying with you?"

"Yes," said she, making an effort to rise, "he is a dear child. Thank God he has been sent to a Sunday school. I cannot read myself, but he has read that blessed book, the Bible, to me, and I hope I have reason to bless God for it. Yes, I have heard from him that I am a sinner; I have heard from him of Jesus Christ: and I do, as a poor sinner, put my trust in him; I hope he will preserve me; I hope he has forgiven me. I am going to die, but I am not afraid; my dear child has been the means of saving my soul. O, how thankful I am that he was sent to a Sunday school!"

Despatches from California—Military Force for that Country.—It is understood that important despatches have been received at the War Department, from California, setting forth that the people had organized a government for themselves, and had adopted the Wilmot proviso as a fundamental article. These are doubtless those brought by Mr. Panot, who was met coming overland through Mexico, a short time since, and a despatch from Washington says:

"It is reported that Mr. Crawford recommends to General Taylor to organise a strong military force in California, of volunteers, to sustain Gov. Smith, until Congress shall act for the territory."

Baltimore Sun.

Wilmington and Manchester Railroad.—We learn that at a recent conference of the Board of Directors of the South Carolina Railroad and Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, conditions were agreed upon for the junction of the two Roads, which were mutually satisfactory. The point of junction will be at Rocky Mount, about a mile and a half below Middleton Depot, near where the Camden Branch enters the Wateree Swamp.

We understand that the grading of the entire route has been contracted for by stockholders, to be paid for in stock of the Company. The entire superstructure has been ordered to be let upon similar conditions, which it is confidently anticipated will be obtained, as a proposition has already been received to contract for it from parties who are willing to take four-fifths of their compensation in *stock*.

It is the determination of the Directors to have forty miles of the road in operation at as early a day as practicable, as contemplated by the subscription of the State. This will carry the road, from its junction with the Camden Branch, to within ten miles South of Darlington Court House.

It is confidently expected that at the next meeting of the North Carolina Legislature, that body will appropriate $300,000 towards the construction of the Road, which will be devoted to the forty miles running South from Wilmington.

The favorable progress of this important work, by which enlarged facilities of intercourse and communication will be realised by a section of our State rich in agricultural resources, is a matter of sincere congratulation. We learn that the Directors have appointed Messrs. W. C. Dukes, E. K. Anderson, and Thos. Harilee, Commissioners for this city, who will continue to receive subscriptions to the stock of the Company.—*Charleston Mercury.*

Gold Hill.—The Editor of this paper having been compelled to journey to Salisbury on business during the latter part of last week, took occasion to call at Gold Hill, and cast about him for a short time. This town appears to be in rapid transition from the caterpillar to the butterfly state. Besides a large and commodious Hotel, a number of neat and comfortable tenements grace the grounds:—and then there are stores, and groceries, and doctor-shops in abundance—sprinkled over the hills, as if shaken down out of a pepper-box: and everything is life and animation. A great many hands are employed in the mines; and the golden ore is rapidly raised in a number of localities. Three engines are snorting from their iron lungs, and *Whims*—we know not how many—are whirling up gold and water by turns. The greatest depth yet penetrated, we were told, if we mistake not, is some two hundred and eighty feet; and they still go—and still the precious metal comes.

The operatives about the mines were exceedingly polite and attentive to their visitor, and kindly tendered him a berth in one of their buckets to the regions below; but his curiosity was not sufficiently great to tempt him down an Erebus, at the bottom of which he could hardly see a lighted candle from the mouth. They will please accept his thanks for their courtesy and attention.—*N. C. Argus.*

Hoover Hill.—The prospects of some of the companies at this mine are very flattering. Col. Drake, of this place, who has an interest in the Briles lease, informs us that his company has recently realized one thousand pennyweights of clean gold from 20 bushels of ore. We have no specific reports from the other companies of the hill. Mining operations are still carried on energetically in various parts of the county.

Asheborough Herald.

Rumor of Fraud in High Places.—A dispatch from Washington, May 12, says:

It is said that charges exist against a high officer in the War Department, which are being examined into, relative to frauds upon the government in the way of forged land warrants and other claims of dead soldiers, that had no existence.

The Diplomatic Smuggling Case.—The N. Y. Tribune publishes from Hon. H. W. Ellsworth, U. S. Charge d'Affaires in Sweden, a copy of a circular letter, dated Stockholm, April 20, in which he disproves satisfactorily the charge of smuggling or attempting to smuggle goods through the Swedish custom-house.

O, She Wouldn't marry a Mechanic.—A young man commenced visiting a young woman, and appeared to be well pleased. One evening he called when it was quite late, which led the girl to inquire where he had been.

'I had to work to night.'

'Do you work for a living?' inquired the astonished girl.

'Certainly,' replied the young man—'I am a mechanic.'

'My brother doesn't work, I dislike the name of a mechanic;' and she turned up her pretty little nose.

That was the last time the young mechanic visited the young woman. He is now a wealthy man, and has one of the best of women for his wife. The young lady who disliked the name of a mechanic is now the wife of a miserable fool—a regular vagrant about grog shops—and she, poor, miserable girl, is obliged to take in washing in order to support herself and children.

You dislike the name of a mechanic—whose brothers do nothing but loaf and dress—beware how you treat young men who work for a living. Far better discard the well fed pauper, with all his rings, jewelry, brazenness, and pomposity, and take to your affections the callous handed, intelligent mechanic.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, MAY 29, 1849.

THE BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE.—This Institution has been organized by the election of John D. Starr, Esq. President, (with a salary of $500,) Wm. G. Broadfoot, Esq. Cashier, (salary $1000,) and Messrs. John D. Starr, Henry L. Myrover, Jas. Kyle, Edmund J. Lilly, Thos. S. Lutterloh, John W. Pearce, A. A. McKethan, and John Waddill, Jr. of this place, and J. E. Hoyt of Washington, as Directors.

The Officers are preparing, we learn, to put the Bank in operation. The amount of capital subscribed is $140,000.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.

Metropolitan District.—We learn from the Register, that Major Wm. J. Clark, of Raleigh, has declared himself a Candidate for Congress, in opposition to the Hon. J. R. J. Daniel. Both Locofocos.

5TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—At a Locofoco Convention at Newbern, Wm. K. Lane, Esq. of Wayne county was nominated as a candidate for Congress. He is the same gentleman who was beaten by Mr. Donnell in 1847, by 369 majority.

3d DISTRICT.—We regret that the difficulties in this strong Whig District are not yet overcome.—The reader will find in another column a communication just received from Gen. Dockery,—a notice for a meeting at Laurel Hill,—and a correspondence between citizens of Cabarrus and the three Whig candidates.

PROSCRIPTION.—The columns of the Union groan day after day with denunciations of what it now calls the "Infamous System of Proscription," "cutting off heads," "butchery," &c. It is deeply to be deplored that the Editor of the Union never found out the evils of proscription during the entire twenty years that its party practised it, daily. If it had condemned proscription then, there would have been no need of it now. But, after all the valuable offices in the country have been filled with Locofocos, to make way for whom Whigs were removed, it is ridiculous, and worse than ridiculous, for the Union now to keep up such an incessant howl over the restoration of Whigs to a few of the offices from which they were ejected by the Locofocos. As a sample of the injustice with which the Whigs have been treated, we refer to the New Orleans Custom House, in which, out of one hundred and fifty clerks, &c., there were only ten Whigs. And now, when a Whig Administration appoints a Whig Collector, a prodigious outcry is made because that Collector reduces the number of Locofocos to eighty-five, and increases the number of Whigs to sixty-five,—leaving still a majority of twenty Locofoco office holders, in a Whig city and State. The truth is, that Locofocism goes for the spoils, all the spoils, and nothing but the spoils.

The Union calls upon the Senate to demand the President's reasons for every removal. This would all be very well if the Union had ever thought of demanding similar reasons from its own Presidents.

The N. Y. Globe, one of the Locofoco organs, bears strong testimony to the excellence of the appointment of the new Postmaster of that city—Mr. Brady. It says, "We think, as Postmaster, he will supervise that branch of the public service with honor to himself and satisfaction to the public. We believe his course as Mayor was highly approved, and we know that if a man can retire from the position of Mayor of this city with the approbation bestowed upon Mr. Havemeyer and Mr. Brady, he can scarcely fail to give general satisfaction in whatever other capacity he may occupy. Always excepting his Whiggery, we hold our new Postmaster in the highest respect, and wish him a pleasant duty until the Democracy resumes its place."

"Until the Democracy resumes its place." This is a clear indication of a determination to turn out Whigs whom Gen. Taylor appoints, as soon as Locofocoism gets the chance—a period which we wish may be some generations distant. With such a determination, undoubtedly pervading the whole party, from the Union down, that paper is still bitterly complaining, day by day, of Whig proscription. It is a great misfortune that the Union's party ever established such a dangerous and demoralizing system as proscription for opinion's sake; for it is now impossible to get rid of it, or at least of what seems to be proscription.

The Hon. Daniel Duncan, a member of the late Congress from Ohio, died in Washington city on the 18th inst.

We learn that E. G. Knight, Esq., has been appointed Post Master at Cedar Hill, Anson county, in place of D. C. Lilly, Esq., resigned.

We have received from Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co. of New York, the April Nos. of the Westminster and Edinburg Reviews, which are re-published by that firm.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

Wm. Halsted, of New Jersey, to be Attorney of the United States for the district of New Jersey, *vice* James S. Green, removed.

Henry W. Miller, of North Carolina, to be Attorney of the United States for the district of North Carolina, *vice* Duncan K. McRae, removed.

COLLECTOR.

William Garnett, Norfolk, Virginia, *vice* Conway Whittle, removed.

By Telegraph for the Charleston Courier.

NEW ORLEANS, May 22.

The Crevasse—The Overflow.—The work at Sauve's Crevasse is going on vigorously, but there had not as yet been much effected. The volume of water on the Crevasse was hourly becoming larger.—The Crevasse at Tunis was one hundred feet wide.

The water still continued to rise in New Orleans, and fears were entertained that it would reach St. Charles st. The rise was increasing rapidly. Canal st. on both sides overflowed down to Dauphin st.

From California.—The barque Florida arrived at New Orleans on Monday from Chagres. Mr. Beall, of the U. S. Navy, came passenger in the Florida. Mr. B. has a lump of gold in his possession worth two thousand dollars. The accounts of the abundance of gold heretofore published, are said not to be exaggerated.

The Florida brings the gratifying intelligence that Col. Fremont had arrived in California.

The Sickness along the Ohio.—The Cincinnati Chronicle of Saturday says: "We are truly gratified in being able to state that the Cholera has almost, if not entirely, subsided in Louisville, Madison, and Maysville, and we incline to the opinion that before many days we will be able to announce its total disappearance from Cincinnati." But few cases, if any, have originated at Pittsburg; and we have repeatedly noticed that of the numbers who have died on steamers upon the Mississippi rivers, most of them were emigrants who had lately reached our shores.

THE CHOLERA.—Almost every paper that we open contains accounts of the extension of this dreaded disease, with directions for its prevention and cure. From New Orleans it has gradually progressed up all the Western rivers, finding its victims on every steam boat, and in every town, from that city to Pittsburg. It has also appeared in New York and Philadelphia, and even at the Kanawha Salt Works, in Virginia. There have been reports, (false however, so far,) of cases in Baltimore, Washington City, Richmond, &c. It has even been reported, so we hear, that cases have occurred in this town and county. This is well known here to be a mistake; and we promise our readers that whenever a case shall appear here, if ever, we will promptly make it known.—This is not only our duty, but in the end it is always best, for it allays alarm, and prevents exaggeration. We have strong hopes, however, that the disease will not appear among our pines.—That we may secure an exemption it is all important that cleanliness, of body, of house, and of premises, be strictly enforced; that temperance in eating and drinking be observed; and that no unnecessary alarm be indulged. It was confidently asserted by physicians, when the disease prevailed seventeen years ago, that fear killed more persons than the cholera. Since that time its nature has become better known, it is treated with much greater success, and consequently no such paralysing fear is felt at its approach.

We copy below, from various sources, hints as to its symptoms, and directions for its prevention and cure. The reader might do well to lay up all these things.

From a publication of the Board of Health of Norfolk, Va., we extract the following:—

1. Of all preventive means yet discovered, cleanliness is by far the most important. Wherever filth and moisture abound, there does Cholera find most victims. In proportion as the town is clean, dry and well ventilated, may we hope to escape the violence of the pestilence. Every cellar should be thoroughly cleaned, and, all rotten wood or other decomposing matter being removed, well sprinkled with quick lime or chloride of lime. This ought to be repeated every fortnight. Yards and gardens should be cleaned and drained as far as practicable, so that there may be no standing water or even wet places in them—all hog pens, manure piles, piles of oyster shells &c., removed.

The servants' departments should be carefully inspected. They are too commonly filled with the accumulated rubbish of years, and are seldom cleaned or ventilated. (This fact may, in some degree, account for the great mortality among the blacks during the epidemic of 1832.) Let every servant's bed room be well cleaned every 2 or 3 weeks, and daily ventilated by leaving open the doors and windows, when not occupied. This precaution is of the utmost consequence and should receive the personal attention of the head of the family. The Board would also advise that no servant be allowed to sleep in cellars or basements.

2. The body should be kept warmly clad and flannel worn next to the skin. Wet feet and damp clothes should be carefully guarded against; so, also, should sitting in cold damp places.

3. All excesses, particularly in eating and drinking should be avoided. Hearty suppers are especially dangerous. The food should be moderate in quantity and of good quality. Beef, mutton, poultry, bread, rice, potatoes, are the most wholesome articles of food at this season. Cabbage, turnips, parsnips, and generally all fruits and vegetables which are laxative, are hazardous, and should be used very cautiously, if at all.

4. Attention to the state of the bowels is of the greatest importance. An attack of Cholera is very rarely sudden, but is usually preceded for some days, or at least for some hours by a diarrhœa, or loose state of bowels. Let no one, during the prevalence of cholera neglect this warning. Diarrhœa, frequently slight, and generally without pain, is the first stage of the disease; during this stage it is easily cured; but if the looseness is suffered to continue, in a few days, or perhaps a few hours, the second stage or collapse comes on, and then medical aid avails but little to arrest its progress, and death too frequently ensues in a few brief hours.

The board would earnestly advise every one, as soon as he discovers the least symptoms of diarrhœa to apply to a physician. A few doses of proper medicines will seldom fail to relieve it; the delay of 2 or 3 hours is very often fatal. Attention to this advice will save many lives.

A too costive state, which may indirectly bring on diarrhœa, is also objectionable. The bowels should be kept as regular as possible. But all violent medicines and those which produce watery discharges, such as senna, salts, seidlitz powders, are very unsafe—a small dose of castor-oil, or rhubarb, will be more suitable.

5. Let no unmanly fear induce any one to desert his friends or neglect the sick. The disease is rarely if ever communicated by contagion. The experience of 1832 proved that they escaped best who showed most courage and assiduity in ministering to the sick and dying; while the timid, who endeavored to shun the disease, were among its earliest victims.

A courageous devotion to duty and the calls of humanity, and a firm reliance upon Providence, are among the best preventive means.

Dr. Daniel Drake, of Cincinnati, says,—

"It may be declared as a fact, that the disease may generally be stopped, if met in the early stage; at all events, if it cannot then be put an end to, it cannot afterwards. But let no one believe that this first mild stage, can be successfully treated, if the patient continues on his feet. His life depends on his lying by,—no medicines can succeed if he should not. They may check it for the moment, and delude him into a fatal security, but they can go no farther.

"In the fourth place, all persons who have worn flannel during the winter, should keep it on until the epidemic has passed away. They may put on cooler outer clothing, but should not throw off what they have worn next the surface of the body.

"Strictly speaking, there is no preventive of the cholera; but all constitutions are not liable to it, any more than all are liable to ague and fever, influenza, or any other form of disease. But although we know of nothing that will prevent the disease, we know of many things which can and do bring it on, after the poison has been taken into the system. These are *exciting causes*, and ought to be carefully avoided.

"Of the exciting causes, one has just been mentioned—the premature laying aside of flannel and other warm clothing. In addition to this, (and belonging to the same head,) getting wet in a shower, remaining long on damp places, sitting in a strong current of air, sitting in the open air at night, and sleeping with but little covering, should all be carefully avoided. Every sitting and lodging room ought to have a fire in it for a part of every day, especially for a few hours before occupying it. Thus, the shop, office, family sitting-room, church, and school-house should have fires kindled in them early in the morning and kept up for two or three hours—but this is still more necessary in lodging-rooms, which should be warmed and dried by brisk fires, kindled in the early part of the evening, and allowed to burn down before bed-time.

"A second class of exciting causes is connected with diet. Loading the stomach with *any* kind of food, especially at night, may bring on the disease; and omitting to eat at the usual time may do the same thing. Much reduction in the quantity of food (the individual still being in health,) is not proper. In fact a *nourishing diet* is best; but it should be plain and digestible. Meat or boiled eggs, should be eaten every day. Boiled ham, corned beef, corned mutton, well seasoned beefsteak, and poultry are the best. On the whole, salted meats are more proper than fresh; and all should be well seasoned. Veal, fresh pork and fresh fish should be avoided. Of salt fish, mackerel and salmon are too hard; but cod-fish with potatoes is proper. Old cheese is safe, and macaroni, prepared with cheese, may be eaten. Hot bread should be avoided; stale bread, or crackers, only, should be used.

"Of culinary vegetables, mealy potatoes, well boiled hominy, and rice, are not only the best, but *all others* had better be omitted. Pies, tarts, and all kinds of pastry are improper, except, perhaps, well-baked and highly-spiced gingerbread. Of drinks, sweet milk, tea, coffee, and chocolate may be taken as usual. As to brandy and whiskey, they cannot prevent cholera. They who are in the habit of using either, should not lay it aside; but *they should avoid all excesses.* Those who have not such a habit, should by no means begin now. The use of brandy in the treatment of the disease, must not be confounded with its use as a preventive. The irritation of the stomach and bowels produced by the first impress of alcoholic drinks, may even contribute to bring on the disease; and sour wines are still more likely to have that effect."

The Washington papers publish the following from A. D. Chalomer, M. D., of Philadelphia, who declares that he has no desire to establish any peculiar theory; but at the request of friends and citizens of the District, has penned these lines. The things to be observed are:

Avoidance of any article of food known to disagree with each person, and any excess of ardent spirits, a due regulation and care of the system, avoidance of undue excitement, either mental or bodily; exposure to damp or night air, and especially the use of drastic or saline cathartics. Atmospheric changes especially control this disease; therefore, full and free ventilation is important.

The usual primary symptoms consist of a looseness of the bowels or a diarrhea, with coldness of the extremities and spasms of the bowels, which are often neglected until the patient is stricken down to rise no more. The use of the warm or hot bath is prejudicial both from its relaxing effect and the movement of the patient requisite for its accomplishment; rest in the recumbent position being important. Opium, either in the form of laudanum or paregoric, or Dover's powder, combined with spirits of camphor or the powdered gum, is our sheet-anchor, with the addition of a little *Champagne brandy* and water; but the latter must be used only in the attacks, and not freely as a preventive. Various mixtures have been suggested to be kept in families. The following are among the best:

Take wine of ipecac and strong essence of peppermint, each *two* fluid drachms; Sydenham's laudanum, *one* fluid drachm; and etherial tincture of valerian, half an ounce. Mix and give the dose as follows:

From *thirty* drops to half a teaspoonful every half hour to two hours, in a little brandy and water, according to the age of the patient and the violence of the spasms.

Or take of strong laudanum, one drachm; spirits of camphor, one drachm; etherial tincture of valerian, one drachm. Mix and give as the preceding.

Place then the patient in bed, give him *ice* in small pieces to eat—this allays the thirst, and will assist in relieving the nausea and vomiting. Warm and dry frictions are also useful, and the bedclothes may be raised by hoops and the steam of alcoholic fluids carried by a pipe beneath them. The symptoms of the disease vary, however, with the locality of the place; and the medical attendant will often find himself compelled in the same place to adopt an opposite treatment, and be astonished to find recoveries under these apparent contradictions.

The Cincinnati Gazette has the following:

We have been requested to make public the following prescription, as a mixture, which will arrest the severest pain and diarrhea. This has been furnished by one of our citizens, who assures us that it has been tried in many of the most severe attacks, and uniformly affording immediate relief. We have been informed by a physician in extensive practice, that this prescription is an excellent one. We, under these circumstances, comply with the request for publication:—¼ ounce of pulverized gum guia-acum; ¼ ounce of ground cloves; ¼ ounce of ground cinnamon; 1 pint of best brandy. Dose from tea to table spoonful, each half-hour, till arrested.

Professor Grant's Disinfectant is being largely used by the New York authorities in purifying the filthy and cholera-engendering dens in that city. Eighteen barrels of it, besides fifty casks of lime, are to be used in those places after they have been well washed out.

Preparing for Cholera.—The city authorities of Boston have ordered a thorough purification of all the streets, alleys, lanes and by-places within the city; and laborers are actively engaged in fulfilling said order.

Cholera at Norfolk.—We find the following in the Norfolk Herald of Wednesday:

"The board of health think it their duty to announce to the public that there have been, since their last report, on the 15th inst., 5 deaths from Cholera, viz. 1 on the 17th, 1 on the 20th, 2 on the 21st, and 1 on the 22d. There are now 8 cases under treatment, mostly convalescent. No new cases to-day."

The Cholera at Philadelphia.—The News is the only paper at Philadelphia which yesterday gave any confirmation of the appearance of cholera in that city on Tuesday, as reported by telegraph. The News says:

We learned last evening, that several cases of cholera had occurred in this city—five in St. Mary street, and three in a German boarding house in Dock street, near Front. From what we learn, these cases occurred in the most loathsome premises, but were of that mild type readily yielding to medical treatment. The board of health was in session last night upon the subject, but we are unadvised as to their proceedings.

JEFFERSONVILLE, ILL., May 24—4 P. M.

Cholera among the California Emigrants, &c.—A company of eight gentlemen have arrived here on their way to California, who have met with sad disasters on their route, but are still determined to push on to their destination. On starting out they numbered twenty-eight hale and hearty men, and the cholera has since carried off twenty of their comrades, leaving only eight of the original number to "push on for California."

Gunpowder vs. Cholera.—When the cholera visited London in 1832 and 1833, the city authorities had small quantities of gunpowder tied tightly in strong paper and fired in the alleys and densely populated portions of the great metropolis. The concussion disturbed the air, and the odor from the powder displaced the noxious effluvia and purified the atmosphere. It was used in theatres, churches, and school rooms, and was found to be a powerful disinfecting agent, the smell remaining upwards of 24 hours in the buildings. It was used in the lazarettos of Trieste and Malta, and was tried in Paris in 1843, and also in Montreal. In the latter city cannon were placed in the narrow streets and fired with blank cartridges. In some of the western towns recently afflicted, the same remedy has been tried with success.

Sporting with an Epidemic.—A telegraph dispatch announced, a few days ago, that Dan Marble, the comedian, died of the cholera, on the 14th inst., at Louisville. The play bills there, announcing his appearance that evening were headed, "A Cure for the Cholera." It was little suspected, when this announcement was ordered, that, at the very time appointed for the playing, the star of attraction would have the insidious monster working on him to such an extent that he could not perform. And it was little thought that in less than twenty-four hours Dan Marble would be in a collapsed stage of the cholera. Yet such was the fact.

Tremendous Fire in China.—News has reached Canton of a great fire in Kwai-lam, the capital of Kwanse province. It is said that upwards of four thousand houses and shops have been destroyed, including Yamum, or offices of the Viceroy. Many people have perished.

China Mail, Feb. 8.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

DOCKERY'S STORE, May 26th, 1849.

MR. HALE—*Dear Sir:* I had resolved to disregard the carping of the Press upon my conduct in relation to the pending Congressional election in this district, until the arrival this morning of the Observer of the 22d inst., with its strictures based upon a statement in the Charlotte Journal that I had declined a submission of my claims to a Convention, &c. I now consider a proper regard for my friends demands a replication from me, which I prefer, from your taking the matter in hand, submitting through the Observer.

In the first place, however, allow me to inquire whether you can account for the non-appearance of a letter written by me in reply to several interrogatories propounded by a large number of respectable gentlemen in Cabarrus county, which, according to agreement, was to have been printed; whilst one from Mr. Little, written the week after, has been before the people a week or more. Is it for the purpose of deriving advantages from "first impressions," or a fixed determination that my true sentiments shall not be known?

The statement said to be in the Journal is a gross misrepresentation. I have at no time declined or refused to acquiesce in the decision of a convention of the *people;* but on the other hand have been long and am yet an unwavering and unflinching advocate of the *people's* right to hold public meetings or conventions to settle important questions, and have recently in my public addresses invited the *people* to settle the present difficulty, promising most cheerfully to abide by their decision, and that whenever there should be a clearly expressed intimation that my services were not desired I would retire from the field; which oft repeated declarations none know better than the Editor of the Journal, who was on one or two occasions within a few feet of me when I advanced to large crowds these sentiments, stating clearly and unequivocally that it was the abuse and not the institution I objected to. But a wag recently remarked that a convention held by the *people* was no convention at all, and perhaps this is the apology for the Journal's statement.

I have said, and say now, that I could not acquiesce in the nomination of a convention gotten up in the usual way by portions or fractions of the people in particular localities, generally under the influence and control of excited and interested political partizans, where the masses declined or refused to participate; and preferring defeat to compromise of principle, I expect to adhere strictly to this position.

The approaching convention I suppose is intended to determine virtually and substantially, and in its effects definitely, in June, who is to be our next Representative in Congress,—precisely two months in anticipation of the regular August election, when the whole Whig party are to be either coaxed or scared into a ratification. If the people participate en masse, all right. If the few assume to themselves this prerogative, it will be a usurpation of power.

I am aware that a candidate who says much about the rights of the people, at the present day, is obnoxious to the charge of demagogueism. But I have not been sufficiently steeped in that *ism*, to follow the example lately set me in long speeches, of eulogizing the glorious rights and privileges of the people, whilst in the very act, by the encouragement of small conventions, of preventing the exercise and enjoyment of those rights.

As you have referred to my withdrawal two years ago to avoid a split among the Whigs,—to my being the first Whig candidate in the field,—and to occurrences since the canvass commenced, I beg leave to say to the Whigs of the District, that could I have anticipated half the difficulties we are surrounded with, I should have again acted as I did two years ago, to avoid embarrassing ourselves and friends. But believing it would meet with the approbation of the Whigs generally, I became a candidate, and believing at this time that a very large majority are desirous to cast their votes for me, I expect to continue a candidate, unless ruled off by a convention formed and based upon the immutable Republican principle of a general constituency.

Since penning the above, which is longer than I had intended, a friend placed before me the Raleigh Register, containing an article copied from the Charlotte Journal, stating in very insolent terms that I had charged Mr Little with being brought out by midnight caucuses in Stanly and Anson. To this I must reply, and in the sequel it will be well if Mr. Little does not exclaim,—"Save me from my friends."

At Union Superior Court, Mr. Little remarked in his public address to a very large assembly, that he wished to state the circumstances under which he had been induced to become a candidate, which he had assented to very much against his interest, with great reluctance; and then proceeded calmly in his own way and time to state, that he had not entertained the least idea of becoming a candidate until Stanly Superior Court in March. At that Court four *delegations* arrived at Albemarle—one from Cabarrus, one from Stanly, one from Montgomery, and one from the upper end of Richmond, and waited on him, insisting that he should agree to run for Congress; he still however refused. At Anson Superior Court, two other delegations arrived at Wadesborough, one from another part of Cabarrus, and the other from Rockingham, Richmond county. Six delegations in all, urging him to take the field, and declaring they would sooner vote for a Democrat than for Dockery; when he consented to have his name announced.

To which I replied, I lived in the neighborhood of the locations of two of those delegations, and had travelled in Montgomery, Stanly, and Cabarrus, and mixed freely with the people, and had not in a solitary instance heard of the first public meeting or delegation, and I was forced to the conclusion that the delegations must be the creatures of night caucusses. To which I will now add, to this date the delegations are unknown and are ashamed to be known to the immediate communities they professed to speak for. For the correctness of the above statement of the Union speech, I refer to the large crowd at Stanly county court last week, who heard Mr. Little assent to the correct version I then gave, only adding at that time, that he came out to save the Whig party from defeat.

In conclusion, I authorize the Observer to say, that whenever the Whigs, in numbers approximating their strength, take hold of the matter in convention, or in any other way they may think proper, I shall be ready to bow in submission to their decision; but equally determined to resist the behest of the *delegations*, who, avowing their intention, secure the services of a gentleman to defeat me, though it may throw the district into the hands of a democrat, and immediately raise, so far as public sentiment has been able to designate the gentleman, the cry for a convention.

Hoping all Whig papers which may have published your remarks will publish this,

I subscribe myself your sincere friend,

ALFRED DOCKERY.

WHIG MEETING.

THE Whigs of the Lower Regiment of Richmond county are requested to meet at Laurel Hill, on Wednesday the 30th day of May, instant, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the Whig Congressional Convention.

MANY WHIGS.

Laurel Hill, May 26, 1849.

FROM THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CHARLOTTE, May 17, 1849.

To the Editor of the Charlotte Journal:

SIR: You will please publish in your journal, as soon as practicable, the following correspondence. A letter of precisely similar import as the following, was addressed to the several gentlemen, whose answers are herewith forwarded for publication. Your ob't serv't,

J. M. LONG.

CONCORD, May 2, 1849.

SIR: The undersigned, citizens of the County of Cabarrus, feeling a profound interest in the administration of Gen. Taylor, and the promotion of Whig Principles, address you for the purpose of ascertaining definitely, whether or not, under the existing state of circumstances in this Congressional District, you will acquiesce in the selection of a nominee, made by a Convention of the District, fully and fairly constituted.

Should any other plan occur to you by which existing difficulties may be adjusted, you will please suggest it.

We have the honor to be your friends and fellow-citizens,

J. M. Long,	Wm S. Harris,
R. Kirkpatrick,	C. Melchor,
L. Alexander,	John B. Moss,
E. R. Gibson,	R. C. Cook,
L. Rumple,	Daniel Icehour,
G. M. Barnhardt,	K. P. Harris,
L. S. Bingham,	S. J. Gilmer,
C. J. Harris,	C. M. Ray,
Wm. C. Means.	

CONCORD, May 3, 1849.

GENTLEMEN: Your very respectful communication, dated the 2d instant, has this moment been handed to me, and without any reflection or advisement, I hasten my reply.

According to my understanding of your note, you wish me to state *definitely* whether, under the present "existing circumstances in this Congressional District," I will, or will not acquiesce in the selection of a nominee "made by a Convention fully and fairly constituted," and requesting me further, "to suggest any other plan that may occur to me whereby existing difficulties may be adjusted." In answer to which interrogator's, permit me to say, that it appears to me very plain, that unless some mode be adopted whereby the Whig Party of this Congressional District can be united or concentrated, as a party, the Whigs may be defeated in the next Congressional election. It is apparent to me, then, that there is a necessity, an urgent necessity, for concentration or union among the Whigs; and that all good Whigs, who prefer their country and their party to their own selfish promotion, should cheerfully acquiesce in any means the Whigs may, in their wisdom, adopt for the securing of their party. We have pulled together for the elevation of Gen. Taylor, the present incumbent, let us now pull together in sending members to Congress to assist him in his new administration.

I shall not only acquiesce, but will cheerfully and cordially acquiesce in any mode the Whigs of this Congressional District may adopt, for the purpose of uniting the party together in the approaching election, whether that mode be by Convention, or otherwise. I have no suggestions to make, gentlemen, myself. My sole object is to save, to unite and keep the party united, and not to distract it. Adopt your own course and I am with you in sentiment.

I write this in haste, but take the liberty to subscribe myself your humble servant,

A. LITTLE.

To Messrs. John M. Long, and others.

GENTLEMEN: Your communication of yesterday's date was handed to me, by Col Long, in which you say, "under the existing state of circumstances in this Congressional District the undersigned (you) citizens of the county of Cabarrus, feeling profound interest in the administration of Gen. Taylor and the promotion of Whig principles, address you (me) for the purpose of ascertaining definitely whether or not you (I) will acquiesce in the selection of a nominee made by a Convention of the District, fully and fairly constituted."

And further, "should any other plan occur to you (me) by which existing difficulties may be adjusted, you (I) will please suggest it," &c.

Without troubling you, gentlemen, with the interest I feel in the success of Gen. Taylor's administration, or the sacrifices I have made to sustain sound Whig principles, I reply to your principal question by remarking, that I regard Conventions of the people, fully and fairly constituted, under some circumstances, necessary and conservative in their character; but as generally gotten up and managed, neither more nor less than a gross usurpation of power, which among other acts is exercised by adroit managers, who, knowing the just prejudice with which the people view conventions, and the impracticability of getting them up whilst but one candidate is before the people, induce by their influence others to take the field for the sole purpose of forcing the people to consent to place in their hands a convention, which they very generally use to accomplish their original design of driving a former candidate from the field. I regret that I cannot reduce my answer to a simple yes or no. What am I to understand by a fully and fairly constituted convention? I have often heard the question propounded, What is a fully and fairly constituted Convention, and never yet heard the same answer from two individuals.

I suppose if a Convention be held in this district, it will be for the purpose of deciding, several weeks in anticipation of the regular election in August, who is to represent this district in Congress; and that the entire Whig party will be expected to ratify the decision of the Convention at the regular election in August—less than this will accomplish nothing. Say then, which I suppose is not far from the truth, that omitting all who call themselves democrats, we have five thousand Whigs, well, now, Gentlemen, to constitute a full and fair Convention, what portion of the five thousand Whigs should participate in the proceedings so as to entitle the decision to an unconditional ratification at the August election? If we are to understand that the whigs generally over the ten counties are to co-operate and sanction by their acts the proceedings, in numbers approximating the strength, I answer I would most cheerfully acquiesce in their decision—but in the event of the assembling of but small portions or fractions of the people in Convention, without the essential basis of pretty general constituency, I should not feel the slightest obligation to respect the decision.

To your respectful invitation to suggest any other plan, should any occur, by which our difficulties may be adjusted, I reply that I have but little confidence in my ability to propose any course which could give general satisfaction, and therefore attempt none.

With consideration of much respect,

Gentlemen, your ob't serv't.

ALFRED DOCKERY.

CONCORD, May 4, 1849.

To Messrs. J. M. Long, and others.

MONROE, May 8, 1849.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of May 2d is now before me, and I avail myself of this opportunity to answer the same. No one regrets more than I do the existing state of circumstances in this Congressional District, and I assure you that you cannot feel a deeper interest in the advancement of Gen. Taylor's administration than myself. You wish to know "definitely whether or not I will acquiesce in the selection of a nominee made by a Convention of the District fully and fairly constituted." I am not at all in favor of Conventions, because it is seldom the case that they are "fully and fairly constituted." Notwithstanding, I think that it is essentially necessary at times to hold Conventions. The conflicting interests of the Whig candidates must be reconciled in some way, or we will inevitably suffer a defeat; and I think that the most effectual way to accomplish this is to hold a Convention and nominate a candidate, and I promise that if I am not nominated myself to give the nominee of the Convention my cordial support. Many of my friends are opposed to my submitting my claims to the decision of a Convention, and they tell me to stick to the field. It is well known that I am one of those who never surrender, but it shall never be said of me that I hung back in heartless indifference when the interest of my party was at stake. I came out as the People's Candidate at their solicitation, and it is their business and privilege to select their representative. This is an inestimable privilege, a privilege that every American citizen should highly value. I at all times hold myself in readiness to serve my country in any capacity, whether as a civil officer, in the councils of the nation or on the field of battle, and whether I am elected or not, I shall ever look back to the marks of respect which I have received from the people of this Congressional District with the deepest and most affectionate gratitude.

I am, gentlemen, your most ob't serv't,

SANDERS M. INGRAM.

To Messrs. J. M. Long, and others.

The Small Pox again.—The case of sickness in Greensborough, of the nature of which there seemed to be so much doubt, is now pretty well proved to have been the Small Pox. The Patriot of Saturday says, that during the week the disease broke out on two colored persons in the family where the first case occurred; and on three other persons in the country, one of them five miles north, and the other two six miles south of the town,—all relatives of the patient first taken, and who had been with him in his illness. We learn from passengers in the stage that since then some five or six new cases have occurred. We are glad to learn, however, that most of the cases are mild in their character, and it is to be hoped that none of them will prove fatal.—*Hillsboro' Rec.*

[There are nine cases in all, decidedly Small Pox, but no fatal case as yet. The panic in the country is great.]

A New Motive Power.—The London Mining Journal contains a communication from Adolph Count de Werdinski, in which he describes a new motive power for the propulsion of carriages on rails and common roads, without engines, steam, air, magnetism, or animal power.

Postscript.

LATE FROM EUROPE.—The Steamer of the 12th inst. has arrived.

The French army had been defeated by the Republicans of Rome, in two encounters before that city, with a loss of 180 killed and 400 wounded. This created prodigious excitement in France, and reinforcements were to be sent.

At Dresden the Provisional Government was overthrown, and hostilities were raging between the People and the Royalists. At Leipsic and at Berlin, the people and the troops had battles in the streets.

Great Britain and France have united in requiring Russia to withdraw her interference in the Austrian and Hungarian dispute.

France is much disturbed by the quarrel between the President and his cousin, and by the Socialist Reform movement.

In Saxony the people and troops had fought for seven hours, with great loss of life. At the last advices the fight was still going on in the streets.

Money market easy, but stocks declined, in consequence of the warlike appearance of things.

Sales of cotton 42,980 bales. No change in prices.—Breadstuffs heavy.

NEW ORLEANS.—The overflow is extending rapidly, covering Canal Street. In many streets the water is three feet deep; and there are dwellings a mile and a half from a foot of dry ground. The dead from the Charity Hospital are conveyed three miles by water for burial. There is great suffering.

Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun

ST. LOUIS, May 24—6 P. M.

Further Particulars—Accurate amount of Loss—Insurance—Ravages of the Cholera—Suffering of California Emigrants, &c.

The St. Louis Reveille states that the value of the steamboats destroyed by the great fire in this city, is about $318,000—cargoes $150,000, and produce on the landing 50,000—making the entire loss of buildings, merchandise, steamboats, and cargoes, according to the estimates of the owners of the property, but $1,620,290—far less than any one would have anticipated previous to making an estimate.

All the insurance companies except two will be able to meet their responsibilities, and these two will pay from 50 to 75 cents on their losses.

So far as has been ascertained, the loss of life is not so great as was at first apprehended.

The city councils have passed an ordinance widening the streets of the burnt district, and to erect fire-proof buildings.

The number of deaths from cholera during the 24 hours ending to-day at noon, was twenty-four. The number of deaths from that disease during the week ending on Tuesday, was 231.

The cholera has appeared among the Mormons at Council bluff, and is also represented to be very bad among the California emigrants.

ST. LOUIS, May 24.

The rubbish in the burnt district is beginning to be cleared away, and preparations are already making for rebuilding. Business is again assuming a cheerful aspect.

The cholera is still raging here. During the past week, ending on Sunday last, there were one hundred and twenty-eight deaths from the disease.

The Steamer Empire—Arrest of the Pilot.—The Coroner's juries on the bodies of those drowned by the sinking of the steamer Empire, having declared the cause of the accident to be the negligence and inattention to his duties of Levi Smith, the pilot, he has since been arrested and brought to New York, and held to bail in the sum of $10,000 on the charge of manslaughter. Bills of indictment will be immediately sent before the grand jury, now in session.

A Portrait.—In a recent conversation about great men, one gentleman asked another if he had ever seen Col. Benton, and if so, to describe him. "Why," said the interrogated, "whether sitting, standing or walking, the Missouri Senator looks as if he were carrying on an inward and gentle remonstrance with himself for being of so much more consequence in the world than any body else." The more this portrait is examined, the more correct and life-like will it appear.

N. O. Bulletin.

The only objection to this portrait is its striking likeness to a great many other great men.—*Richmond Whig.*

American Benevolence.—The aggregate income for the year 1848 of the various religious and benevolent societies, whose anniversaries have recently been held in New York, is stated to have been much greater than in any previous year. What this income was the following table will show:

American Tract Society	$258,440
" Bible "	251,870
" Bible and Foreign Society	39,840
" Home Mission	145,925
" Baptist "	29,105
President Board Foreign Missions	110,081
Methodist Episcopal Missionary Society	84,045
American Seamen's Friend "	18,582
" Anti Slavery "	6,992
" Colonization "	36,000
New York State "	12,358
American and For. Evangelical "	24,298
" Protestant "	18,411
" Temperance Union	1,350
Society for Ameliorating the condition of the Jews	3,221
Total	$1,049,518

The California Emigrants in Arkansas.—A letter dated at Fort Smith on the 10th ultimo says:

"There are nearly two thousand persons here and in the neighborhood making ready to start and waiting favorable weather. This delay is disastrous to the peace and harmony of many of the independent companies, and has caused several to break up. Whilst under march or busily engaged there is no time for quarrelling; but doing nothing in camp, and near liquor, are very different things to those unaccustomed to camp life."

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

May 23—Steamer Rowan, with goods for Geo Lauder, H Leete, M Wilson, C S Brown, Lash & Brothers, J F Marsh, E Belo, Hunt & Gardner, Scott & McAdoo, Shelly & Field, J Worth, J H & J Martine, Brown & James, Allison & Area, H L Myrover & Co, W J McConnel, A M Ship, Salem Co, B Craven, J R & J Sloan, Washington Mine Co, P Roseborough, A W Steel, Hall, Sackett & Co, J Utley, B Rose & Son, S D Mone & Son, J F Chambers, M Brown, J McIver, Ray & Pearce, K F Mer, Rockfish Co, W T Horne, L C Harris, D P A Seaford, H A London, Hall & Hall, J D Williams, N M Hill, J Swan, J Green, P Cromartie, D McCorquodale, and T S Lutterloh.

May 25—Steamer Henrietta, with goods for S J Hinsdale, C T Haigh & Son, G McNeill, J W Wright, G & H McMillan, C B Mallett, J Kyle, Mrs Hart, W Potter, J T Pope & Co, A F Olmstead, Jenkins & Roberts, Miller & Benton, R F Murphy, J McAllister, J W Cameron, H A London & Co, Prof M Fetter, D N Andrews, E Belo, D McCall, A McLean, D Maxwell, F J Hill, J R McLemarrow.

MARRIED,

In Philadelphia, on the 17th inst., by Rev. E. W. Gilbert, D. D., Rev. GEORGE McNEILL, of this place, to MARGARETTA M., daughter of Dr. Gilbert.

In this place, on the 23d inst., by the Rev. D. J. Simmons, Mr. WILLIAM McKENDREE LUMSDEN to Miss GRACE BURROUGHS.

At Beaver Creek, in this county, on the 24th inst., by the Rev. S. Jones, Mr. WM T. KIVET, of Randolph, to Miss CHARLOTTE WEST.

In Wilmington, on the 17th inst., by the Rev. Wm. Crook, Mr. W. J. YOPP to Miss J

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT the undersigned, of the State of North Carolina and county of Stanly, being sufferers by the burning of Montgomery Court House, in order to entitle themselves to the relief afforded by the Hertford act, have, according to the directions of said act, made entries, and now advertise the metes and boundaries of lands which by grants and mesne conveyances, duly executed, became the property of Henry Delamothe, Esq., and which by his last will and testament and a decree of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, now belong to the subscribers. The said lands are all situated in the county of Montgomery, State of North Carolina, in various bodies, and bounded as follows:

240 *acres* on both sides of Uwharry river, at the mouth of Cedar creek, adjoining G. Bruton, Benj. Bell, A. and E. Kron, and Ch. Haltom; beg among at the mouth of Big branch, on the No. point; thence as said branch 50 poles to the mouth of a ravine by large projecting rocks; thence as said ravine So. 83° Et. 44 p; thence Et 38 p; thence So. 24° Et 103 p. to a poplar, thence Et 64 p; thence No. 190 p. to Ch. Haltom's corner of his Jos. Bell tract; thence Wt 127 p; thence No. 127 p. across Cedar creek above the mouth; thence So. 25° Wt across Uwharry river to a stake on the river bank; thence No. 77° Wt 14 p; thence So. 50° Wt 18 p; thence So. 85° Wt 60 p; thence South 35° West 16 p; thence South 5° West 20 p. to a stake on the river bank; thence up the various courses of the river to a stake opposite the mouth of the Big branch; thence across the river to the beginning.

250 *acres* East of Uwharry river, on Dutchman's creek, adjoining Benj. Bell, Nancy Bell, Jonathan Bell, and A. & E. Kron; beginning on a post oak, So. side of the Fayetteville road where it crosses Dutchman's creek; thence No. 80° Et 136 p; thence So. 10° Et 50 p; thence So. 80° Et 53 p. to a pine by 2 pines, No. bank of creek; thence So. 22° Et 40 p; thence No. 80° Wt 54 p; thence So. 10° Et 157 p; thence So. 80° Wt 110 p. to N. Bell's line; thence No. 10° p; thence So. 80° Wt 108 p; thence No. 10° Wt 127 p; thence No. 80° Et 28 p. to the beginning.

850 *acres* East of Uwharry, on Dutchman and Cedar creeks, adjoining Benj. Bell, A. & E. Kron, B. Ebbs, and N. Smart; beginning on a pine by 2 pines, No. bank of the creek above Nash's island; thence No. 64° Et 156 p. to a ch. oak; thence No. 24° Wt 145 p. to a poplar; thence Et 64 p; thence No. 140 p; thence Et 300 p; thence So. 22° Wt 380 p. to an old corner on the top of Scott mountain; thence So. 40° Et 160 p. to a bl. oak, No. of the road; thence So. 80° Wt 212 p. to a beech tree on Dutchman's creek; thence No. 64° Wt 174 p; thence No. 3° Wt 150 p; thence No. 22° Wt 40 p. across the creek to the beginning.

251 *acres* on Uwharry river, East side, adjoining A. H. Sanders, Jos. Harley, Wm. Morris, Ch. Haltom, and Th. L. Cotton; beginning at the mouth of the Great branch, on the upper point, thence up the river 23 p; thence So. 73° Et 120 p; thence 102 p. to a white oak, a corner of Jos. Harley's; thence So. 30° Et 34 p; thence So. 59° Wt 184 p; thence No. 81° Wt 34 p. to Wm. Morris's corner on the Haw branch; thence So. 67° Wt 98 p; thence So. 23° Et 154 p; thence Wt 35 p. to a post oak, Ch. Haltom's corner; thence No. 71 p; thence No. 45° Wt 135 p. to Haltom's other corner post oak; thence No. 23° Et 16 p; thence So. 75° Et 68 p. to Th. L. Cotton's corner beech on the Haw branch; thence No. 12° Et 184 p. to a red oak; thence No. 78° Wt 60 p. to a stake on the Great branch; thence So. 20° Wt 76 p; thence No. 70° Wt 100 p. to a sour-wood; thence No. 20° Et 90 p. to the river; thence with it to the beginning.

350 *acres* Et of Uwharry, on the Haw branch and Cat-tail creek, adjoining Jos Harley, Mrs. Davis, and W. Lomax; beginning on a small ash, Jos. Harley's corner, near a spring on the No. side of Back mountain; thence No. 100 p; thence No. 80° Et 64 p; thence No. 10° Et 36 p; thence Et 58 p; thence No. 32° Et 16 p; thence Et 24 p; thence So. 20° Et 118 p. to a hickory on the Et side of the Mosley branch; thence No. 70° Et 45 p; thence So. 30° Et 18 p. to a white oak; thence So. 180 p. to a red oak; thence Wt 180 p. to Lomax's corner; thence No. 10° Wt 152 p. to a red oak; thence So. 80° Wt 40 p. to the beginning.

350 *acres* East of the Yadkin, on the waters of McLean's creek of Uwharry, adjoining Jos. Russell, Nelson and Wm. Harris, Wm. Hill, A. and E. Kron, and Jn. Crump; beginning on an ash tree near a branch; thence No. 74° Et 176 p. to N. Harris's line; thence So. 4° Wt to his corner poplar 74 p; thence So. 85° Et 149 p. to his and Wm. Harris's corner; thence So. 35° Et 135 p; thence No. 64° Wt 196 p; thence So. 59° Wt 18 p; thence No. 85° Wt 212 p; thence No. 132° Wt 244 p. to the beginning.

150 *acres* East of Pedee river, on Rocky creek, adjoining S. H. Christian, Jn. Malone, Rd Smith, and Wm. Bruton; beginning on a stake on Rocky creek, at the point where Mason's old line crosses the same; thence So. 13° Et 170 p. to Mason's old corner; thence So. 77° Wt 114 p. to a pine; thence No. 31° Wt 65 p. to the head of a branch; thence as said branch to little Rocky creek; thence up the latter to Mason's line; thence with that line to big Rocky; thence as said creek to the beginning.

235 *acres* East of Pedee, on Island creek, adjoining E. Deberry, A. and E. Kron, R. J. Steele, and N. Bell; beginning on a pine on the So. side of Island creek; thence So. 10° Wt 120 p; thence No. 73 Wt 100 p; thence No. 16° Et 160 p. to Steele's line; thence with said line So. 74° Et 56 p. to his corner; thence with his other line No. 16° Et 155 p. to his other corner; thence to and with N. Bell's line No. 160 p; thence No. 80° Et 64 p; thence No. 10° Et 40 p; thence No. 82° Et 60 p; thence So. 22° Wt 350 p. to the beginning.

100 *acres* on the waters of Denson's fork of Little river, adjoining Wm. Hurley; beginning on a forked poplar, East of a small branch; thence So. 15° Wt 170 p; thence No. 75° Wt 90 p; thence No. 15° Et 170 p; thence So. 75° Et 90 p. to the beginning

2135 *acres* in the fork of the Yadkin and Uwharry rivers, adjoining Wm. Hill, Wd. Bell, N. Harris, Jn. Crump, A. and E. Kron, and Wm. Kirk; beginning at the mouth of Uwharry on the No. point; thence as the said river to a white oak on the river bank, under a high bluff, above a detached solitary rock in the middle of the river; thence over the bluff No. 69° Wt 70 p. to a pine; thence No. 20 p; thence So. 64° Wt 100 p. to a dogwood; thence So. 80° Wt 100 p; thence No. 20° Et 120 p; thence No. 45° Et 164 p. to a pine on the top of a mountain; thence No. 296 p. to a white oak; thence Wt 100 p. to a stake near the Harris path; thence No. 220 p; thence No. 85° Wt 24 p. to N. Harris's line; thence No. 184 p. to his corner; thence No. 61° Wt 140 p. to his other corner; thence No. 16° Et 127 p. to his corner maple; thence No. 85° Wt 32 p; thence No. 13 Wt 30 p; thence Wt 240 p; thence So. 140 p. to a red oak by a white oak near a road; thence Wt 200 p. to a Spanish oak; thence So. 92 p. to Cranno's corner; thence So. 11 Et 90 p. to his corner post oak; thence So. 55 Wt 52 p; thence So. 65 Wt 20 p; thence So 220 p to Wm. Kirk's corner; thence So. 80 Et 400 p. to his corner hickory; thence So. 250 p. to his corner red oak; thence Et 24 p. to the mouth of Duck-John's So. point; thence down the various courses of the Yadkin to the beg.

800 *acres* on the East of Pedee, adjoining Ch. Bell, R. J. Steele, A. and E. Kron, Jn. Tillman, and G. Bruton; beginning at the mouth of Island creek on the No. point; thence No. 83 Et 107 p; thence No. 7 Et 127 p; thence So. 83 Wt 27 p; thence No. 16 Wt 193 p. with Steele's line; thence So. 74 Et 210 p. to and beyond one of his corners; thence No. 16 Wt 229 p; thence No. 74 Wt 44 p; thence So. 28 Wt 82 p; thence No. 55 Wt 204 p. to the Lowreaceville road; thence No. with the road to G. Bruton's corner on the Wt side of the road; thence No. 45 Wt 196 p. with his line to a poplar near a branch; thence down the branch to a sweet gum; thence No. 45 Wt 16 p. to a sycamore on the river bank; thence up the various courses of the river to the lower point of the island at the mouth of the creek; thence along the West of said island its whole extent to the upper point; thence down the East side across the thoroughfare to the beginning.

126 *acres* on Barnes' creek, adjoining Wm. Strider, Lee Sanders, and Jn. Hudson; beginning on a pine, Jn. Hudson's corner; thence Et 90 p; thence No. 134 p; thence Wt to and with Lee Sanders' line, 104 p. to the creek at the point where Jn. Hudson's line reaches the same; thence up the creek to the Big branch; thence up the Big branch to the beginning.

100 *acres* on the head of Dumas and Barnes' creeks; beginning on 2 large rocks, one marked C, 40 p. above a meadow; thence So. 179 p. to a red oak by 2 pines; thence Et 90 p; thence No. 179 p; thence Wt 90 p. to the beginning.

ADELAIDE & ELIZABETH KRON,
By their Guardian, E. J. Kron.
This 20th day of March, 1849. 59 3mpl

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. THOMAS K. BRACE was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all *times* sustained the highest character for the *prudence* of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845

SADDLERY.

A NEW Stock of Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Whips, Collars, &c.

J. & T. WADDILL.
Jan. 24, 1849. 52-tf

NEW CROP MOLASSES,

JUST received, and for sale by

COOK & TAYLOR.
Feb. 6, 1849. 53-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, and have in Store, their Fall and Winter Stock of

GROCERIES,

—Among which are—

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
100 bags Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
20 hhds. St. Croix, Porto Rico, and Cuba Sugars,
100 kegs cut Nails,
25 kegs Dupont's Powder,
25 do. Hazard do.
100 reams Letter, Cap, and Wrapping Paper,
50 kegs Pure and No. 1 White Lead,
50 bags Shot,
30 dz Windsor, Maple, Walnut and Oak Chairs,
20 bbls. and boxes Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered Sugars,
50 1, 2, 3 and 5 gallon Demijohn's,
50 sides light and heavy Sole Leather,
10 bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger.

Also, Brooms, Buckets, Brushes, Pails, Copperas, Putty, Scotch Snuff, blue and black Ink, Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mustard, Bridles, Collars, patent Hames, Hollow ware, Tea, preserved Ginger, Citron, Olive Oil, Pickles, Cheese, Crackers, Sieves, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Rakes, Bar Lead, pure French Brandy, London Porter, Old Port Wine, Castor Oil, Sweet Oil, Toilet and Shaving Soap, &c. &c.

The above goods having been purchased for Cash, will be sold low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

—ALSO—

Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes.

Fall and Winter Clothing,

Composing the best assortment they have ever offered to the public, viz:

Black and Brown Cloth and Cassinet Cloaks; Black and Brown Beaver Cloth, Blanket, Pilot, and Tweeds Over Coats; Black and Brown Dress and Frock Coats; Black Fancy Cassimere, Satinet, and Tweeds Pants; Black Fancy Satin, Silk Velvet, Wool Velvet, Black and Fancy Silk, and White Marseilles Vests; Flannel, Merino, and Linen Shirts; Drawers, Bosoms and Collars; Self Adjusting Stocks, Cravats, and Ties.

Crockery and Glassware.

A large Assortment of Flowing Blue, Light Blue, Earthenware, China and Glassware.

Carpeting.

10 pieces Ingrain Brussels and Stair Carpeting.
15 Hearth Rugs. For sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1, Granite Buildings.
Nov. 18, 1848. 42-tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE received their entire Stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which embraces a large assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS,

Among which are:

Super French black, blue, brown and green Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; super plaid and plain Cashmere; Velvet, Silk and Satin Vestings; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; heavy Tweeds; black moleskin Cassimere; Corduroy; heavy Kerseys; Linseys; Mackinaw, Duffle and Whitney Blankets, some very large and fine; Flannel, Merino, and Lambs'-wool Shirts and Drawers; fine gauze and other white and colored Flannels; brown and bleached Sheetings; 3-4 to 10-4 Sheetings; Tickings; Apron Checks; Irish Linens and Lawns; brown and bleached Drillings; Hollands; Canvass; Padding; a variety of Coat, Pants, and Vest Buttons; Worsted and Silk Serges; Gents' Satin and Silk Scarfs and Cravats; Flax Thread; Spool Cotton; superior Needles and Pins, &c. &c.

Also, for Ladies—Mazerine, blue, crimson, and other colored French Merinos; fine fig'd French Cashmeres; Coburg Princetta Silk striped Madonna; Delisle Stripe; Alpacas; large black Thibet and Silk Shawls; large long and square Woollen plaid ditto; Dress Handkerchiefs; Corded Skirts; Standing Collars and Chemizetts; Chantilly, Gauze and Lace Veils; a variety of Silk, Linen and Cotton Fringes and Buttons; Hem-stitch and dress bordered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; best quality black and colored Kid Gloves; long white ditto; black and white twisted Silk Mitts; Satin, Taffeta, Cap and Velvet Ribbons; Steel and Velvet Bags, &c.

With an assortment of Fur and Wool Hats, Caps, Shoes, Hardware, Groceries, Bagging, Bale Rope, Sole Leather, &c. &c., which we offer at Cash prices.

October 16, 1848. 37tf

J. D. WILLIAMS

IS now receiving his Fall and Winter Stock of Goods, embracing a great variety of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Bonnet Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, fine Needle-worked Handkerchiefs and Collars; with a general assortment of Dress Goods. Also, fine Cloths, Cassimeres, and Ermine Cloths, for Gentlemen's wear; with a large stock of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Salt, Molasses, Iron, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glass-ware, in great variety,

Together with the usual variety of articles generally to be found either in a Dry Goods or Grocery Store, such as Ladies' and Gentlemen's fine and common Boots and Shoes, Leather, Carpetings, Hearth Rugs, Table Covers, Counterpanes, Bed Blankets, &c.

This Stock of Goods was bought at very low prices, and will be sold at short profits for Cash, Country Produce, or on time as usual.

Oct. 10, 1848. 36tf

CHEAP
Cash and Bartering Store.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has taken a Store on Person street, two doors below Mr. H. Branson's, and nearly opposite the Cape Fear Bank, where he is now opening a large and general assortment of

GROCERIES,

Suited to the Barter Trade.

ALSO,

Shoes, Caps, and Hats,
Saddles, Bridles, and Collars,
Crockery and Glassware,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Blacksmiths' Tools, in sets,
30 sides best Spanish Sole Leather,
5 tons Swedes and English Iron,
2 ditto Castings, of best quality.

With many other articles, comprising a stock as complete as any in this place, all of which will be sold at the very lowest market prices for Cash, or given in exchange for all kinds of Country Produce.

J. M. WILLIAMS.
Sept. 22, 1848 34tf

LIME! LIME!!

110 CASKS LIME, in excellent order, and superior quality, direct from the kiln at Thomastown, just received and for sale by

H. LEETE.
April 23, 1849. 41-tf

JAMES KYLE

HAS received his entire supply of SPRING and SUMMER

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Plain and Plaid Silks,
Muslins, Lawns and Ginghams,
Jaconets, Cambric and Medium Muslins,
Irish Linen, Lawns and Diapers,
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Alpaca, Silk and Cotton Warp,
Calicoes in great variety,
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Umbrellas and Parasols,
Silk and Cotton Hose and Gloves,
Cotton and Linen Pants stuff,
Satin and Silk Vesting,
Bolting Cloths, *Anker*,
Shoes, Hats, &c.

With many other articles,—making one of the largest assortments of Goods ever offered for sale in this place; all of which being purchased for Cash, are offered at reduced prices by wholesale or retail, for cash or to punctual customers.

April 6, 1849. 62tf

HATS! CAPS!! BOOTS!! SHOES!!

THE Subscriber invites the attention of his friends and the public to his large assortment of Fresh Spring and Summer GOODS, which he is now receiving, consisting of the latest and most fashionable styles of Gentlemen's, Boys', and Infants'

Panama, Leghorn, and Palm Leaf Hats; the latest styles Gentlemens' Dress Fur, Beaver, Nutria, Moleskin, Silk, & Brush Hats and Caps,

Together with a general assortment of all other kinds found in this market, all of which will be sold cheap for cash.

—ALSO—

A large assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Boys', and Infants' BOOTS & SHOES.

☞ Persons wishing any thing in his line, will find it to their advantage to give him a call. His goods are selected with great care, and will be sold very cheap for cash.

California or North Carolina Gold will be taken at the highest market price, in exchange for goods.

Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance of the same.

J. C. THOMSON, Market Square.
April 5, 1849. 62-tf

Encourage the "Old North State."

Charles McCallum,
TAILOR,

(SUCCESSOR TO J. D. McCALLUM.)

ALTHOUGH having been for many years engaged in the Tailoring Business, my name has never appeared as proprietor. I have purchased the entire stock of J. D. McCallum, and would respectfully inform the fashionable public that I have taken one of the splendidly fitted-up Stores (No. 3) in the Lafayette Hotel, Hay street, where I am ready at any and all times to wait on all who may be pleased to favor me with their patronage, in the most punctual manner.

Having devoted several years exclusively to the trade, I feel prepared to execute work in the neatest and most genteel style, and always of the latest New York and Philadelphia fashions. No pains will be spared in endeavoring to please patrons and upon the shortest notice.

December 25. 95-tf

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.
Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

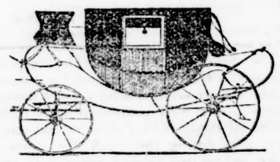
NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1848. 51-1yp

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of December last. All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to settle the same, or secure the payment thereof, without delay; as one of the partners will remove from the State, making it necessary for all accounts to be closed. The business will be conducted as usual, by A. A. McKethan. And all persons having unsettled accounts against Gardner & McKethan, are requested to hand them in for settlement.

C. T. GARDNER.
A. A. McKETHAN.
Jan'y 8, 1848. 97tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



A. A. McKETHAN

WILL continue to carry on the business of the late Firm of Gardner & McKethan, in all its branches. He has now on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his Work, as he is determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in his employ first rate Smiths, he is prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

He warrants all his Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 8, 1848.

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Fayetteville.—The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.
Feb'y 22, 1849. 56tf

DR. STEELE'S AGUE SIRUP

HAS now been in use for more than twelve months, and the almost entire success that has attended its use, can be attested by those who have experienced the magic influence it exerts upon the diseased system, and they are not "few, nor far between;" and it is rapidly acquiring the enviable character of infallibility. All of the ingredients that enter into this composition being purely vegetable, and such as are known to the herbalist as simple vegetables, are entirely free from poison, and cannot by any conceivable contingency produce any one of the unhappy effects that result from the use of active minerals and other poisons, so frequently resorted to by the physicians of this country in the treatment of Fever and Ague cases. Indeed it is a melancholy reflection, that if relief be not procured by quinine, the administration of these poisons becomes not a matter of choice to the practitioner, but of actual necessity. And the grievous consequences thereby entailed upon the system, is a frightful monument of the inefficiency and impotency of the course ordinarily pursued in the treatment of intermittents, and is a source of regret to every benevolent mind.

From the purely sanative character of every ingredient of this Sirup, it can exert no other tendency than to restore health, and that speedily!

The Sirup is put up in bottles that contain two fluid ounces, or twenty teaspoon-ful doses, and bearing the Proprietor's impress, and that of the medicine. From the small size of the bottles, they can be conveniently carried about the person of those who use the medicine.

To those who are subject to paroxysms of Fever and Ague, I would say, Take it, and "make peace with thine adversary quickly"! The Proprietor's motto is,

"NO CURE, NO PAY."

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and numerous Agents throughout the State.
October 16, 1848. 37tf

Jew David, or Hebrew Plaster,

The Great Remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Pain in the Side, Hip, Back, Limbs and Joints, Scrofula, King's Evil, White Swellings, Hard Tumors, Stiff Joints, and all fixed pains whatever. Where this Plaster is applied Pain cannot exist.

A GENTLEMAN in the South of Europe and Palestine, in 1830, heard so much said in the latter place in favor of *Jew David's Plaster*, and of the (as he considered) miraculous cures it had performed, that he was induced to try it on his own person, for a Lung and Liver Affection, the removal of which had been the chief object of his journey, but which had resisted the genial and delicious clime.

He accordingly applied a plaster on the right side of his chest where the pain was seated, another between the shoulders, and one over the region of the liver. In the meantime he drank freely of an herb tea of laxative qualities. He soon found his health improving, and in a few weeks his cough left him; the yellowness of his skin disappeared, his pain was removed, and his health became permanently reinstated.

The following is from Mr. Worstell, editor of the Massillon Gazette, Ohio.

Gentlemen: During last winter and spring, I was so troubled with a pain in my breast as to render me unfit for the duties of my office; and hearing your Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster highly recommended for similar cases, I was induced to give it a trial. I had worn a plaster upon my breast but a short time, when all pain left me, and I was enabled again to engage in the labors of the office. I would also state, that my sister residing in Steubenville, in this State, has received much benefit from its use. Yours, truly,

JOHN P. WORSTELL.
Massillon, Nov. 12, 1843.

It has been very beneficial in cases of weakness, such as pain and weakness in the stomach, weak limbs, lameness, affections of the spine, female weakness, &c. No female, subject to pain and weakness in the back or side, should be without it. Married ladies, in delicate situations, find great relief from constantly wearing this plaster.

The application of the Plaster between the shoulders has been found a certain remedy for Colds, Coughs, Phthisic and Lung Affections, in their primary stages. It destroys the inflammation by perspiration.

☞ Purchasers are advised that a mean counterfeit of this article is in existence.

CAUTION.—In order to prevent purchasers being imposed upon by a counterfeit article, particular attention is called to the following MARKS OF THE GENUINE:

1. The genuine is put up in smooth, engine-turned bottomed boxes, not soldered in.

2. The genuine has the engraved head of Jew David on the directions around the box, with the accompanying record of Court to E. Taylor, Rochester.

☞ For sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C.
Sept. 20, 1848. 34-Y

Tested by Thousands, and Unanimously Approved!

The Original and Only

Genuine Indian Medicine.

THE best method for the prevention and cure of disease, is to cleanse the body and purify the blood!

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills surpass all other medicines in carrying out this grand principle. The use of one box, nay, a single dose, often affords the most astonishing relief, in cases of great suffering; and a perseverence, according to directions, will most assuredly drive disease of every name from the body. At the same time digestion will be improved, the blood completely purified, and the patient restored to the most delightful ease and elasticity of spirits.

No person or family who should use this medicine would afterward be willing to exchange it for any other article, and a single trial will do more to convince of its value than volumes written in its praise.

A million of boxes are sold annually in the United States alone, from which fact some idea may be formed of its celebrity. The invalid who is perplexed with the hosts of "quack" nostrums, would do well to give this medicine his attention. We are ready to guaranty that it is beyond all question one of the best that was ever produced.

☞ The genuine is for sale by J. H. & J. MARTINE, Fayetteville; THOS. J. JOHNSON & CO., Lower Fayetteville; H. BLOCKER, Harrisonburg.

In Robeson county, by Thos. A. Norment, Lumberton.

In Richmond county, by M. McNair, Springfield; R. T. Long, Rockingham.

In Bladen county, by A. N. Treadwell, Elizabethtown.

In Sampson county, by J. C. Holmes, Clinton; C. Hall, Owensville.

☞ Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, wholesale and retail 169 Race st., Philadelphia—288 Greenwich street, New York—and 193 Tremont st., Boston.
Nov. 10, 1848. 41Y

NEW
Spring and Summer Goods.

G. & H. McMILLAN

ARE now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and splendid Stock of STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

—Consisting in part of—

Super wool-dyed French and English Cloths,
Do. do. Doe Skin Cassimere,
Fancy French and English do.
Satin and Silk Vestings,
French, English, and American Prints,
Ginghams and Gingham Lawns,
Printed Cambrics and Muslins,
Black and Pink Chambrays,
Book and Swiss Muslins,
Jaconet and Plaid do.
Muslin and Thread Edgings, (cheap.)
Organdy and embroidered Muslins,
Black and col'd Silks, ¾ and ⅞ wide,
Drap d'Ete and Cashmerette,
Wellington Cord and Croton Coating,
Granddians and Tissues,
Silk and watered do.
Black and blue Silk Veils,
Black and col'd Kid Gloves,
Do. do. do. Silk Mitts and Gloves,
White Kid Gloves for Ladies and Gentlemen,
Silk and cotton Hose and half Hose,
Linen and cotton Sheeting,
Linen Cambric Hdkfs, (very handsome,)
Silk and cotton Hdkfs,
Black and fancy Cravats, (40 inches,)
Linen and cotton Coatings,
Brown and white Linen Drillings,
Grass and Marseilles Skirts,
Black and satin striped Chally and Bereges,
Needles and Pins,
Canvass and Padding,
Silk and worsted Serge,
Marshall's and others' Thread,
Linen and cotton Diaper,
Irish Linen and Shirting,
Sewing Silk and Twist,
Scissors and Combs,
Florence and Pamella Bonnets,
Pearl and col'd Lace do.
New styles silk and satin Bonnets,
Bombazines and Alpacas,
Bonnet and cap Ribbons,
Neck and belt Ribbon,
Panama and Leghorn Hats,
Moleskin and Beaver do.
Boots and Shoes of every description,
And many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

☞ As the above Goods were purchased very low, they will be sold uncommonly cheap to those who pay "Cash," or to "Short time buyers." All those in want of Cheap Goods, will please give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

No. 4 Green Street, Fayetteville,
March 27, 1849. 61-tf

NAUTILUS MUTUAL
Life Insurance Company.

THE Agents of this Company, besides the usual Life risks, are prepared to take risks on the lives of Slaves, to the amount of three-fourths of the value.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.
Fayetteville, Jan. 19, 1848. 99tf

T. T. POND'S
CELEBRATED AND UNSURPASSED
Pain-Destroyer,
AND
HEALING EXTRACT,

A PLEASANT, safe and certain Remedy for Burns, Quinsey, Head Ache, Ear-Ache, Wounds, Diarrhœa, Sore Throat, Tooth-Ache, Bruises, Croup, Ague in the Face, Cuts, Colic, Pains in the Side, Back, Neck, Chest, Shoulders, and all internal and external Pains and Soreness.

Ask for a Pamphlet and satisfy yourself. Warranted to give satisfaction.

Price 25 cents per bottle.

☞ For sale by J. H. Martine, No. 138 Sixth Avenue, New York.

By J. J. & J. Martine, General Agents for the Southern States, Fayetteville, N. C.
By Brown & Elliott, Salisbury, N. C.
By J. W. Powell, Leesville, Robeson county.
By R. W. Goldston, Gold Hill, Moore county.
By A. W. Jones, Farmington, ditto.
Feb'y 10, 1849. 54tf

J. WILKINSON & CO.,
Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

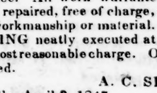
☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.
June 11, 1848. 19-tf

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

DUPONT and Hazard Sporting and Blasting POWDER, by

HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.
Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

CAPE FEAR



Steam Boat Company.

THE proprietors of the Cape Fear Steam Boat Company have put on the river the new Steamer GOV. GRAHAM, to run regularly between Wilmington and Fayetteville, at the late reduced freights. She draws but 20 inches water, having two engines and locomotive boiler, with superior accommodations for Passengers.

All Goods consigned to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, will be forwarded up the river free of commissions.

All Produce from the country will be forwarded down the river and to its destination free of commissions.

We are now building two tow boats, which will be completed before the Fall freights begin.

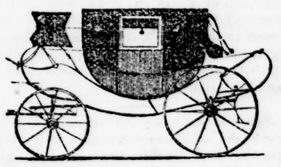
Communications addressed to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, and W. L. McGary, Fayetteville, will have attention.

W. L. McGARY, Agent.
April 15, 1848. 11-Y

The undersigned is also building a large warehouse at the river, where he will receive and forward all goods sent to his address, at the usual charge, saving one-half the up-town hauling.

W. L. McGARY.

Carriage Manufactory.



Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.
Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

NEW BOOKS.

COTTAGE Garden of America; History of Queen Elizabeth, by Abbott; Manning's Sermons; Floral Biography, by Charlotte Elizabeth; The Free Mason's Monitor; Smith's illustrated Astronomy; Parker's Exercises in English Composition; Practical Arithmetic, by Jas. B. Thomson, A. M.; Banker's Wallet's, &c. &c., just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE.
April 28, 1849.

St. Mary's School,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Trinity School,
8 MILES WEST OF RALEIGH.
Right Rev. L. S. IVES, D. D., Visiter.

THE Summer Term of these Schools will commence on Wednesday the 6th June.

A punctual attendance of the Pupils is requested. For circulars containing full information as to terms, &c., apply to the subscriber.

ALDERT SMEDES,
Rector of St. Mary's School.
Raleigh, April 12, 1849. 64-10w

TO LIBRARY COMMITTEES, MERCHANTS, &c.

GEO. S. APPLETON,
Bookseller, Publisher, and Importer,
No. 164 Chesnut Street, corner of 7th, Swaim's Buildings,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THE Proprietor of the above establishment would beg leave to call the attention of the Public to his large stock of BOOKS, in every department of Literature. The most particular attention is paid to the execution of orders from gentlemen desirous of increasing their Libraries, and Committees in every town and village for the founding of Libraries. His motto is "large sales and small profits," which can be proved by referring to his Catalogue, published every quarter, which will be sent gratis to all parts of the Union, on application, *post paid*. His store is so arranged that visiters can find the Books for themselves, they being classified according to Subjects; so that the Lawyer, Clergyman, Physician, Merchant, Farmer, or Mechanic, can find the Books they are in search of, without the aid of a guide. Every attention is shown to visiters, and it is hoped that strangers will make it a convenient Lounge during their stay in the City.

All orders for Books published in any part of Europe or America punctually attended to, and furnished at the lowest prices. Information in regard to any matters pertaining to his business cheerfully given, on application to the Proprietor. Booksellers and Country Merchants supplied on liberal terms.

March 17, 1849. 60-3m

W. BRANSON,
AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.
Nutt's Building, North Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

I HAVE a large and secure Timber Pen, where I will put all Timber unsold that is sent to or left with me, at as reasonable charges as any Agent in the place.

Feb'y 14, 1849. 55tf

1000 BUSHELS Rock Alum SALT for sale by

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Oct. 24, 1848. 38tf

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.
J. H. Toomer

HAS taken the large and commodious house in the Court House Square, (formerly occupied by Mrs. Millar) and is prepared to accommodate regular Boarders and transient persons. His table shall be supplied with the best. The stables are large and well filled with forage, and no pains shall be spared to give entire satisfaction. Call and try him.

Oct. 14, 1848. 37-

HALL & HALL, Grocers, Commission Merchants, and Forwarding Agents, are prepared to attend to all business entrusted to their care. Particular attention will be given to the sale of Produce, and the purchase of Groceries. Having commodious Warehouses at the River and up town, they will receive and forward all goods consigned to their care with prompt attention, and upon as reasonable terms as any House in the place.

Fayetteville, August 7, 1848. 27-tf

THE Subscriber has no interest in the Henrietta Steam Boat Company; is thankful for past favors from the public, and will add that any Goods consigned to him individually, at Wilmington, will have attention, and will be forwarded through this place by Hall & Hall.

JOHN H. HALL.
Fayetteville, August 7, 1848. 27-tf

To Shippers by the Cape Fear River.

The Merchants' Steamboat Co.